The New-York Times.

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THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

ALL THE CITY BANKS SUSPEND.

How the People Stood it—The Run for Specie—Quieter about the Savings Banks.

The Pressure upon Laborers—Relief Associations—Intelligence Offices—The Cigar-Makers—Express Business—The Book Trade—Domestic Economies, &c., &c.

Yesterday was the critical day, and the patient's fever turned. Eighteen City Banks suspended specie payments before 3 o'clock, and after that hour by resolution, all the rest followed in their steps. The run upon two of the Savings Banks was heavy, but they both bore it well. What private establishments caved in, how many dry goods men suspended, how many old firms stopped, cannot be known till to-morrow, for nobody asked after such minor matters. But as David, when his baby had died, rose up and was comforted, so the people, when they saw bottom, shook hands and looked cheerful out of their misery. The masts being cut away, the ship was eased. People generally ate their breakfasts in tranquility yesterday morning, and repaired to their places of business, as men do in the cholera season, thankful that if the plague is not abated, it is not much aggravated. And so things went on till about 10½ o'clock,—half an hour before [illegible] time,—when the first peal of thunder muttered in the distance. The Ocean Bank closed its doors, and placarded the following notice: "This Bank has closed and suspended." A great many people, who had no funds in that Bank, and possibly no funds in any bank, created a little excitement by blocking up the sidewalk in front of the building, and wondering what was to come next. The boy with his basket of apples stopped; the girl with her basket of peanuts stopped; the soap-fat man stopped; in short, there was then a large crowd collected, and people who had deposits in the Bank, or had bills on the Bank, or had in some way an expectancy on the Bank, came and swore and went away. And that made the first peal of thunder.

Half an hour later, the North River Bank closed its doors. The thunder was coming nearer. All the people in the neighborhood of Dey and Greenwich streets, left their stores to assure themselves of the facts. Those who had bills, checks, deposits on the Bank, ascended the steps and met the smiling porter with a stern front of interrogative indignation, "Has your institution closed its doors, or not?" The porter, with suavity, replied that it had. The bill-holders, stockholders and depositors said, with emphasis that broke the Fourth Commandment, it was a shame, and did not go away. And so the crowd increased, and the thunder kept coming nearer and nearer, and growing louder and louder.

Just at this time the Merchants' Exchange Bank followed suit. Then went the Irving Bank, then the Marine Bank, then the New-York Exchange Bank, then the Citizens' Bank, then the Bull's Head, and then the Merchants' Exchange.

Everybody could hear the thunder now. It was full upon the City, presaging tornadoes, earthquakes, volcanoes, universal destruction. The panic was immense. A rush was made on all the Banks by billholders. In quick succession went the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, the Chatham Bank, the St. Nicholas Bank, the Tradesmen's Bank, the People's Bank, the Bank of New-York, the Market Bank, the Broadway Bank, and the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. These succumbed to the storm, but others, though fiercely tried by the whirlwind, resisted. The American Exchange, the Nassau, the Park, the St. Nicholas, the Mercantile, the Metropolitan, the Phenix, the Bank of Commerce and the Continental, were severely run upon, but had specie left in their coffers at the hour of closing. They were shaken by the storm, but did not fall.

But long before the closing hour the way the Banks were going got abroad, and set everybody agog through the City. Business was suspended, almost to the cases, civil and criminal, before the law Courts—the Judges on the Bench and the lawyers engaged in argument having got wind of the thing, and sending out special messengers to bring in extra news every ten minutes. The American Exchange Bank attracted, perhaps, more direct notice than any other. The crowd in Wall-street was very great. The President of the American Exchange Bank appeared on the steps and made a speech, assuring everybody interested or otherwise that the Bank would pay everybody in specie. The crowd, especially that portion who had nothing to expect from the Bank's solvency, vociferously cheered, but every moment the throng kept increasing. The Bank, however, came well out of the difficulty, up to the hour of closing.

Before the doors of every Bank, and within every Bank in the City, yesterday, the crowd was immense. As a rule, nothing but good humor prevailed. Men even smiled when their toes were trodden on. There is a feeling of confidence and security when all suffer alike. In such cases there is a mirth in misery which is shared in common.

And didn't those who got their gold and forced their way out, chuckle at their eager friends who were forcing their way in, especially within a few minutes of the closing hour? "Every Bank shuts off specie to-morrow," they would say, "so get in as soon as you can." Never did a double eagle look more golden,—never was it more the representative of the wealth "of Ormus and of Ind" than yesterday afternoon. Even the thieves had a respect for the man who had his pocket full of them, and only dared to follow him for the space of a block and a half.

But we noticed a sad background to yesterday's rush upon the banks. The men who made the rush were moneyed men—at least in all cases, comparatively so. But standing, not without interest, but without object, in crowds beyond those who were striving to pass in and out, were hundreds of discharged workmen,—men who had no hope in the future of the terrible Winter that is before us. It seemed to us that they looked on with a melancholy pleasure;—perhaps we did them injustice; let us say they regarded the scene with blank despair. What the coming Winter will bring to many thousands of our fellow-creatures in this City, is a contingency too disagreeable to contemplate.

In the evening, the day's disasters assumed a jocular tendency, slightly with a melancholic turn. Humorists, with a faint quaver of discomfiture, proposed that men out of employment, and utterly without capital, should be allowed by act of Legislature to issue their individual shinplasters, to be regarded as legal currency. But among sound and well-reasoning men, the opinion was that the Banks had taken a judicious course, and that the result of a complete suspension, which it was generally believed would come about to-day, would be a more perfect confidence, or at least a harmonizing of difficulties. "We shall all row in the same boat," they remarked, "and the bills of one bank will be as good as another." By this class of men the very idea of shinplasters was repudiated, and their adoption, under any straits to which we might be driven, was universally discredited.

Take it altogether, a more exciting day has never been known in the monetary affairs of this City. But, peering through the black clouds which, yesterday, overspread the firmament, the judicious see, not the [illegible], as the scared and faint-hearted do, but glimpses of a sunshine, which, if not sufficient to produce perfect confidence, are vivid enough to ally hope and expectation in a belief that the storm is passing over, or at least becoming less threatening.

One thing is certain, that the City and State Banks which were discredited the day before yesterday are now restored to currency. They are no worse than their neighbors. When everybody is insolvent, nobody can be set aside because he is bankrupt. There will be little difficulty in meeting small current expenses with City or State bills for the present, and as things cannot last as they are, our whole financial operations may be placed on a new basis.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The run on the Bowery Savings Bank was continued, but there was less excitement in the evening than on the day before. The amount drawn on Monday was $169,308 40; Tuesday, $81,987 46; or less than half the amount of the day previous. Everything went on with perfect regularity. The banking hours were from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. $3,000 was deposited, most of it money that had been drawn out since the run commenced. A large force of policemen was on duty at the Bank all day. Officer Jesse, with four men from the Fifth Ward, had charge inside the Bank, and a platoon of 12 men from the Fourteenth Ward, and eight men from the Thirteenth, kept order about the doors of the Bank. No arrests were made. The crowd were not permitted to remain stationary in front of the doors; those who had pass-books were compelled to show them; those who could not produce them were forced to move on. The Bank was closed within half an hour after 2 o'clock; all who were inside at that hour were permitted to transact their business, but no more were allowed to enter. The Trustees say the institution is able, but will probably not be compelled, to stand this run a good while longer. Two years ago, when there was a run, the people, after the excitement was allayed, brought back all their deposits, and it will be so now. What the people want is that their money shall be safe; the only point with them is to ascertain where it will be safest. And the only point with the Savings Bank Directors is to convince them that it is safe while in the keeping of Savings Institutions. One man who drew out $30 from the Bowery Savings Bank, on Monday, immediately gave the gold to a friend, taking his note for it. There was probably more money without protection in this City last night than there has been before in years. The poor people, after withdrawing their deposits, take them home and place them under their pillows and do not sleep a wink the first night after on account of the anxiety it causes them. Most of the money paid out was in specie. A large quantity of gold from the Sub-Treasury was taken to the Bank early in the morning. The police officers were placed on duty there at 8 o'clock A. M. The doors were thrown open, and those of the crowd who had pass-books permitted to enter, as early as 8½ o'clock, but no business was transacted with them until the regular hour—10 o'clock. There were fewer women at the Bank yesterday than on the day previous, still one-third of those who demanded their money were females. The officers of the bank say that they find it much easier to get along quietly with the men than the women. The Bank will be open at 10 A. M. and close at 7 P. M., to-day.

As there are many wondering how this institution has invested its funds, we extract the following list of its assets as they stood Jan. 1, 1857:

Bonds, secured by mortgages on unincumbered real estate, in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned thereon	$2,673,800 00
Stock, viz.: New-York City	1,785,319 00
New-York State	252,863 90
Ohio State	252,400 00
United States	677,000 00
Williamsburg City	20,000 00
Troy City	75,000 00
Albany City	3,000 00
Banking house and lot	138,133 74
Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	76,132 98
Bowery Bank	35,704 65
Broadway Bank	60,920 12
Pacific Bank	48,841 64
Tradesmen's Bank	61,200 00
Continental Bank	158,569 00
Fulton Bank	61,200 00
Manhattan Company	202,207 47
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	20,400 00
Market Bank	100,000 00
Park Bank	80,000 00
Cash in Vault	129,676 44
Total	$7,000,309 99

The run upon the Brooklyn Savings Bank was very slight yesterday, and a considerable amount was received on deposit.

SUSPENSION OF THE HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BANK.

The Hudson County Bank, of Jersey City, experienced a severe run yesterday, which commenced soon after the opening in the morning, and compelled them to suspend about 1 o'clock. This Bank kept its New-York account with the Shoe and Leather Bank, and the run was caused, they said, by the latter refusing their checks without giving them notice, when, at the same time, as the officers of the Hudson County Bank aver, the balance was in their favor.

The run was mainly by billholders and small depositors, and the specie paid out before the suspension amounted to between $50,000 and $60,000. The capital of this Bank is $160,400, John Griffith is the President. According to the quarterly statement, rendered on the 3th of October, the circulation was $65,506, against which there were State stocks and Jersey City Water stock deposited with the State Treasurer, as security, to the amount of $128,000. The Bank professes to be quite solvent, and the officers are confident of being able to resume business in a few days.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Methodist Book Concern, No. 200 Mulberry-street, until recently, employed in its printing and bookbinding departments 300 persons. Out of the 200 who worked in the bookbindery 185 have been discharged, leaving only 15 now at work, and these are on a little more than half-time, earning about $1 a day each. About 20 of the 100 employed in the printing department have been discharged since the beginning of the hard times and the 80 hands remaining are kept at work on half time. This establishment is perfectly solvent, but its sales are made upon twelve months' credit, and the difficulty in procuring exchange has compelled them to take these means of retrenchment.

CIGAR-MAKERS.

We did not put high enough the number of cigar-makers thrown out of employment by the hard times. On further investigation, it is clear that 4,050 is nearer the truth than 3,000.

The failure of the domestic tobacco crop, ten months ago, caused such a rise of price for the material that manufacturers had to reduce their hands, and also to reduce the price for "rolling up" from ten to fifteen per cent. on the old rates. This alone would have made tough times for the craft, but the great Pressure cramps the large manufacturers, and the Panic stops the sale of stock on hand—leaving a sorry look-ahead for hands.

Of the 3,500 discharged, not all are entirely out of employment,—some of these lay in a small stock of tobacco, and at their homes work it up into cigars—but tobacco is so high, the stock on hand of the manufactured article is so much beyond the diminished demand, that not one in ten of them, work they ever so hard, will make a living at it,—indeed, it is very doubtful if they get back for their peddled cigars in the dead of Winter the money that the leaf cost them. So the "Rooties," for this is the familiar name by which they designate each other, have a sad prospect enough. The average wages of a cigar-maker are $8 a week, with the nights to himself, when most of them do some work on their own account. There are in the City some 45 large factories, which in brisk times employ about 40 men each inside, and give out work enough to keep as many more busy at their houses. Two larger factories employ 100 each inside and as many more at home—furnishing the tobacco and taking the cigars. These "home" men who "turn in," make a good business of it. Only two factories are now at work in the City, employing 25 each. In Brooklyn and Williamsburg there are six shops going, which employ about ten men each, and one establishment where 40 girls make a small style of cheroot called "sixes." There is no Trade-Union among the cigar-makers, so they must needs take the wages that are offered or go without any. The manufacturers groan over low duty on the imported article, but have a consolation that while it lies unused, tobacco improves in quality and sinks in price.

HOW THE EXPRESS COMPANIES ARE AFFECTED.

Adams & Co., whose business is with East, West, South and Southwest, state that there is a falling off in the heavy freight business, but since the commencement of the panic there has been great activity in the money and collecting departments; and no appreciable diminution in the legitimate or small package express business. Altogether, they are doing well, and kept very busy.

The American Express Company, from New-York West "to sundown," is at present confined to the legitimate (small-package) express freight. Heavy freight is light. The department of collection is three times the usual amount. The old method of remittance by draft is abandoned, and in its place the coin is sent by express, which gives a great increase in quantity of packages. The business between the brokers and banks is not what it was six weeks ago. When the money market is close, ordinarily it benefits the express business, as purchasers will not come to New-York and spend $50 or $100, but will, instead, send their cash and orders by express as they require the goods; and 20 tons of light packages are worth more than 80 tons of heavy freight.

The United States Express Co. West and Southwest.—The heavy freight has fallen off one-half from last year. The legitimate express matter, however, such as packages, money and valuables, continues as good, if not better, than it was a year ago, owing to the transfer of money collections from the ordinary channels through the banks to the Express Companies. The regular exchanges between the country and city banks are now much more rapid than before, and there is more specie going each way than heretofore.

Harnden's Express Company—to the East, South, and West—the pioneer line of the Expresses—now do at least two-thirds of the business between Boston and New-York. As compared with October of last year, freight has fallen off one-half. As to money and collections, the reverse is the case, and a large business is doing. They have their hands full with transactions between the merchants and banks, making collections, and returning the proceeds, which in most cases are in specie. Orders from the country, on the City of New-York, are most always accompanied with directions to return the coin, even New-York City Funds being repudiated; and it is the same with accounts for collection sent from the City to the country. Their business has steadily increased for five years, until the last two months. The greatest falling off, just now, is mostly in the Southern trade; the East and West are more regular. The next one or two months will be worse. As compared with September, and the last few months, and the corresponding months of last year, there is little difference in business.

Hope's Express, to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, is comparatively new, and increasing, so that they do not feel the effects of the change.

Wells, Fargo & Co., in the California trade, are an exception to the other Expresses, and they do not feel the effect of pressure, owing to the fact, probably, that news of the revulsion has not yet reached California. Their banking and collection continues as good as heretofore, and about the same as last year. Freight is better than a year ago. The last steamer could not take all that was offered.

Other Expresses confirm the general report.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

There is a great rush of the unemployed to the Intelligence Offices. Quantities of servant-girls out of work, and unable to obtain it, go to these places in the hope of getting something to do, but even here, as a general thing, they are unsuccessful. At one of these establishments in the Bowery we were told yesterday that as many as 250 girls presented themselves daily, offering their 50 cents a piece for a situation. Most of these were turned away, for the applications for servants are by no means proportioned to the supply of unappropriated labor which is at present in the market. The poor girls walk the streets in the vicinity of the various Intelligence Offices when thus refused admission, and when they see ladies genteelly-clad going towards the offices, they stop them, and implore them to take them into their service. Servant-girls who four weeks ago obtained $7 per month will now gladly accept of $4 and $5. Many of these women have already become a burden upon the public, and make nightly applications for lodging-places at the various Police Stations.

At Mr. Henderson's well known "Intelligence office" in Nassau street, we found no fewer than nearly *six hundred* young women waiting for employment. Mr. Henderson stated the difference in his establishment thus, "Sir, we are flooded with people wanting employment. They are chiefly females, nine out of ten. The demand for domestic servants is falling off very fast. Not only is the number of applicants increasing, but the difficulty is increasing in finding places for them. The demand has fallen off more than one-half. People are trying to do without servants." Mr. Henderson receives nothing unless he succeeds in placing an applicant, and he does not hesitate to say that his receipts have been diminished considerably more than one-half. His business appears to be conducted in an extremely methodical and respectable manner.

In order to ascertain whether Mr. Henderson's statements apply generally, our reporter visited six other intelligence offices. They all confirm and substantiate from their own experience, the truth of the above.

One of them, Mr. Mason, of the Bowery, added: "These girls have been very *saucy*. People only kept them because they were obliged to. Now, if they get a place, should they be so lucky, they keep it, and behave themselves, lest they should be sent off. Girls wouldn't wash, or milk, or do many things they were wanted to do; they wanted light work, to mind children or such like. When *wages are low and there is much competition, the servants always behave better.* Their way, so far, has been to put on airs and dance about rather *saucily*. Sir, if this continues a year or so servants will be less of a plague. They will have lower wages, and will be more respectful to their employers. They will not leave their situations almost every week."

THE RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

A very long, and very disgustingly narrow and dirty street is Cherry-street. Entering its crowded accumulation of every possible nuisance that can be extruded from human dwellings, after threading carefully the variety of odoriferous obstructions, we stumbled upon a dead horse. Onward we went, and far, far away up this very long and very filthy street, we found the dépôt of the "Mariners' Family Industrial Society." It is just a shop for the sale of low-class new clothing for sailors and the "better sort of poor folks," and has a beneficiary fund under the supervision and management of a charitable Committee. On making inquiries, we were told that upwards of fifty of the widows of seamen have been employed during the whole of the Summer in making clothing, which was readily sold at the dépôt, the work being given exclusively to women whose deceased husbands had been engaged in seafaring occupations. "But now," said our benevolent lady informant with much emotion, "we have not three at work. We cannot sell the goods which they would produce, and therefore have not the means to pay for their labor in the workmanship. Why, Sir, Mr. Brooks, the tailor close by, at the corner of Catharine and Cherry, and who mostly employs about 600 hands, has been compelled to discharge more than one-half of them; so no wonder at our being driven to do the same thing for the same reason." We inquired whether Mr. Brooks made up low-class goods for sailors. "Oh, no, Sir! his manufacture is for the general City trade. Ours is a society for giving employment to the widows of seamen; and what the poor things and their children are to do, it is impossible to say. Certainly it is heart-breaking to see people go begging who evidently are not hardened, common beggars—respectable people, who don't know where the next meal is to come from, for their poor starving children." We inquired about the "beneficiary fund." "Why, yes, surely, our beneficiaries from these causes are more than double, and our means of meeting the wants of the old number are daily becoming weaker. We," said she, "have been here eleven years, and have never seen anything like this." Her husband corroborated this relation, remarking that the increase in the number of beggars was very obvious, and that they were of a very different description from the usual class seen about the streets.

On applying for information at the Five Points Mission, Mr. Meade, the resident Home Missionary at the Ladies' Mission, informed us that there had been a material increase of applications for assistance there. In fact, that during the past three weeks, the number of such applications had been more than doubled. One reason operating to the discouragement of even a greater number of applicants, was the fact, now generally known amongst them, of the inability of the Mission to give them work or to supply their pressing want. We were told that the agent is in Illinois, but the little he is collecting there cannot be immediately realized. We remarked that the locality was not so wretched as that of Cherry-street, we had just left. Mr. Meade remarked that the association had driven back the most hideous aspects of the Five Points, but he was well aware that the surrounding population had not been elevated to the extent that might have been either anticipated or apprehended.

Crossing over to the establishment under the management of Mr. Pease, the statement afforded there was equally illustrative of a keen condition of endurance among the poor. It was stated that every day it was found necessary to send unrelieved away great numbers of people. The amount received in daily contributions is falling off, indeed is greatly diminished. Some persons they had managed to provide for by sending them to the Almshouse. Others they would willingly receive, but are destitute of the means for their support. Many widows, formerly earning a scanty subsistence by their needle, had applied to the Five Points Charity, but unsuccessfully, from the absolute impossibility of giving them employment, or more than momentary charity. A few had been received, as many as the Directors dare, but it was in face of the fact that the institution is at this moment more than $2,000 in arrear or behind-hand in current expenses, to say nothing of the existing debt upon the building. These features of their history are sufficiently intelligible, and very painful, fully confirming their forebodings for the condition of the poor during the coming Winter.

COAL PRICES AND PROSPECTS.

The prices of coal are not as yet much affected by the financial troubles. The present prices range from $5 50 to $6 for Red Ash Peach Orchard Coal, and from $5 25 to $5 75 for White Ash. The prices cannot long continue to be as low as this; three quarters of the miners in Pennsylvania have stopped work, and when the present stock of coal is exhausted, prices will rise, unless the stoppage of the large manufacturing establishments should by diminishing the demand, keep them down.

It is estimated that by December, as things look now, the common price for coal will be $7 and $8 per ton. Last December it was, as at present, only $5 50. In February and March the prices ranged as high as $6 50—higher than at any other time during the year. Coal has been from $5 to $5 25 per ton during the Summer. Very little coal, comparatively, is brought into market now; those yards which have 100 tons at this time, generally have 700 or 800 tons on hand. The price of coal last year at this time was about 25 cents less than at present. There is plenty of Scranton Coal used for kindling, in market, brought to Elizabethport from Pennsylvania by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. This coal is not so much prized, but brings 25 cents more per ton than the Peach Orchard. The Manhattan Gas Company use more English than American coal; they have bought American coal in many cases, although much dearer, in preference to Newcastle coal, hoping that by encouraging our miners to get it out of the mines, it might in the end come to be much cheaper than the English coal.

POOR RICHARD'S ADVICE.

While every foot of the sidewalks in Wall-street was crowded with well-dressed men confessing their despair, marveling what new collapse would next quicken the panic, grimly jesting over their cramps, Poor Richard suddenly appeared worrying through the crowd toward the head of Nassau-street. Some tried to induce him to go up the Custom-House steps, and address the crowd. "No, no," said he "I'm an old codger, and know nothing about the distresses of rich men." But as he kept walking, the crowd around him enlarged, till in the Park he came to a dead halt. Everybody was asking questions of him, but the moment he began to answer one all kept quiet. As we elbowed our way into the centre of the throng, one was asking, "What shall we do with our City bills?" "Pay them where you owe them to-day, and use the rest with economy," said Poor Richard. "But my butcher refused to-day a Butchers' and Drovers' 'one' for a knuckle of beef."

"There, my friend, was your mistake," said Poor Richard. "He thought you bought the shilling's worth of knuckle-bone to get seven shillings of silver. Offer it to-morrow for a roasting piece that'll take you through seven days, hot and cold, and he'll take it quick enough. But don't, my friend, be buying things because they're cheap. You've been drawing your gold from the Savings Banks—look out for pick-pockets and don't be wasteful because its handy."

"But my wife wants a silk dress—must have one—and she can get it now for half price," said a sturdy market-man. "Get it, then, to-morrow, and pay the cash; but don't get one because she *may* want it next year. She *may* want money, too, before the year ends."

"But," urged a smooth-chinned clerk, "dry goods will never be so low again as now, why not lay in a handsome stock while they are cheap?"

"Have you got in your coal, young man?" asked Poor Richard,—"coal enough to last till it is as low as now next year? and a barrel of flour, and a ham, and a dozen bushels of potatoes, and a tub of butter? Is your old stove fixed out with new fire-brick? have you a lot of kindling wood in the cellar? This is the time to do wholesaling in articles that you have always bought by retail. Get a box of sugar, a box of soap which grows better for being old, and a box of starch. So you can get 20 per cent. for your money—or even 50 and save something on the women's shoe bill, besides sweetening their temper."

"But what are we all coming to?" ejaculated a middle-aged homespun man, "my boys have been discharged and there are three grown women in my house who can't get a vest nor a coat to make!"

"But you have your situation yet, and with economy that'll carry you through; send the boys to school; buy up a piece of muslin with the gold you drew to-day and get your women folks to make up shirts enough to last all hands a year. Get a piece of flannel at wholesale—that will busy them another week. They are handy with the needle, let them make the boys' trousers themselves—bless you, Sir, with a few dollars capital you can keep them all busy as bees till June, and save twice as much as they'd make at the best tailors' and dressmakers' wages:—I see,—you are going to say that they will be uneasy if they can't make wages. I know smart women have that weakness; but tell them it is wicked for them to be trying to get the work out of the hands of the poor women who must starve if they can't get it. Tell them to snug up the home, make up such lots of conveniences as they never dreamed of making up before, cushioning the old chairs, ornamenting the parlor, decorating the bedrooms; they groaned all last year that they had no time to make up towels, pillow-cases and all that; now is their time. Tell them, above all things, to keep the peace—not to fret, not to torment each other because they are making nothing."

"Oh, dear!" sobbed a woman, in weeds, "you talk it all to rich folks. What shall I do? No work at the shop—no stuff to make up at home; my children shivering, hungry, sick. What shall I do when the times are harder?"

"God help you, my poor woman. I cannot. I can't talk economy to such as you,"—and Poor Richard, with his red bandanna, brushed a tear out of each eye, and went away to his supper of Johnny cake and fried shoulder.

☞ Molyneux Bell, of No. 363 (not No. 80) Canal-st., has discharged only about 160 hands from his establishment recently, instead of 426, as was stated.

Exciting Scene in the Court of Sessions—Escape of a Prisoner Under Trial.—Among the charges brought before the Jury in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was one against a dashing, intelligent, but shameless young man, named Lucius Augustus Meyer, recently a bookkeeper with Messrs. Marks & Poznanski, in William-street, for uttering five forged checks, for $250 each, on the Island City, and Tradesmen's Banks, of this City. The evidence against him was overpowering, but he pleaded his own case, cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution, addressing the Jury, and excepting to points in the Recorder's charge, with an effrontery rarely witnessed in any criminal court. He left upon all his auditors the impression that he was a well-educated, a gifted, but most hardened scoundrel. When the Jury retired from the Court-room, to consider their verdict, he cooly joined them, and made his exit, unperceived by the officers in attendance. Ten minutes afterwards his absence was discovered, and a general hue and cry took place. Officer Davis rushed to the fellow's rooms, over Gosling's saloon, corner Leonard-street and Broadway, and caught him in the act of packing up his clothes, preparatory to leaving the City. Of course he was immediately rearrested and returned to the Court, where the Jury were in waiting to find him Guilty. He will be sentenced on Friday. The coolness of his escape caused the greatest excitement in the Court.

THE FOG.

Accident to the Empire State.

We published yesterday, in common with the other morning papers, an account of the disaster to the Fall River steamer *Empire State*, which was received at a late hour from the agent of the Associated Press. The information was based upon the story of a person who said he was a passenger on board, and was mainly correct, except the statement that the steamer had sunk. The location of the accident was erroneously stated as having happened in Hell Gate, whereas it was upon Table Rock, off the south end of Blackwell's Island. The steamer left at her usual hour, on Monday evening, and was shortly enveloped in a thick fog, which required them to run at a careful speed, but being once under way in the East River, there was no alternative but to proceed, until they should get out of the way of vessels, when, if necessary, they could anchor. As the steamer approached Blackwell's Island a lighter loomed up in the fog, just under their bows, and in order to avoid her, the steamer's head was, for an instant, steered to the eastward, and before she could be returned to her course, the ebb tide had carried her into dangerous proximity to the reef which extends off the South end of Blackwell's Island. The engine was slowed, but at the same instant she struck the point of a projecting rock, by which she was lifted and careened heavily to starboard, and before her wheels could be reversed she had passed completely over it. A panic seized upon her passengers, and there was a scramble for life-preservers, and a sudden "run" upon the life-boats. The alarm was also increased by the report that the steamer was sinking, but her head was soon turned toward the New-York shore, and it was apparent that they could reach it in safety, when the men became more calm. The women, to their credit, remained serene, feeling confident, no doubt, if there was to be another *Central America* catastrophe, they, at least, would be all right. The pumps were set to work, but the engine was necessarily worked slowly, lest a collision might happen with some vessel; consequently, the pumps did but little work, and the water gained upon them, and rose above the cabin floors. Before reaching the wharf, however, they ran down a sloop, which narrowly escaped sinking. Several persons on the steamer jumped on board the sloop. She finally reached the foot of Twentieth-street, and every passenger was landed in safety. She was now made fast to the dock, and the two Worthington pumps set to work, with the donkey engine, and she was nearly freed of water by 11 o'clock the same night.

The express freight on board of the *Empire State* was all saved, and landed in good condition, and sent on to Boston last night by the *Metropolis*. The ordinary freight was but a trifle of what they usually carry, owing to the interruption of trade.

The *Empire State* was built by Samuel Sneden, in 1848, and in the Winter of the same year took fire while locked in the ice at Fall River, and was burned, all but her lower hull. Capt. Comstock, now of the *Baltic*, commanded her at the time, and in his efforts to scuttle the vessel to prevent her burning, fell through the ice and came near losing his life. She was rebuilt in 1849, and is considered a staunch vessel. She carries seven life-boats, capable of holding over 250 persons, and is well supplied with life-preservers. She had 180 passengers at the time of the accident.

The following is an authentic account of the accident, furnished by the agent of the Fall River line of steamers, William Borden, Esq.:

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

The *Empire State* left for Fall River at her usual hour last evening. The fog, which prevailed at the time, shortly after shut down thick. While groping along—intending to come to in a place of safety, (her engine at the time shut off, so as to give her but little more than steerage way)—it became necessary to suddenly sheer, to avoid a lighter which they made dead ahead. Before recovering her course, she struck a rock, being at the time off the lower end of Blackwell's Island. Finding that she had received such damage as to cause her to leak badly, her course was at once changed, and the way felt through the fog, back to the City, where her passengers were all landed in safety, with her engine working as slowly as was necessary in the fog, and frequently stopping. The water gained upon her so that at one time it was above the cabin floor; but the leak was at no time beyond control, as was evinced by the fact that by 11 o'clock last night she had been entirely freed of water, without other aid than her own pumps. She now lies at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, and at noon to-day will be put upon the Balance Dock and thoroughly repaired, and put in as complete order as before.

The damage to the bottom of the steamer is more serious than was supposed, but is mainly confined to one side. She was taken out upon the Balance Dock yesterday. She struck the rock about 90 feet abaft her cutwater, and 10 feet from her keel, on the larboard side, running on to it obliquely toward the keel amidships, and then glancing over and off the rock astern. For about 100 feet the plank was crushed upward, and the floor timbers broken, scooping out a long, hollow cavity, large enough to inclose half a barrel. Amidships the keel is considerably broken, and in one place portions of the crushed planks fell out of their own weight. As she was lifted on the dock, the water poured out of the leak in such quantities as to surprise one how she was kept afloat. Had she been six inches deeper in the water, her planks must have been torn completely off, and no power could have kept her afloat. The copper on the starboard side is also somewhat rolled up, but the planks are uninjured. She was not backed off, as stated, but passed over the rock. In getting into the dock at Twenty-first street, her bows struck against the pier, knocking her whole stem crosswise of her bow. She can hardly be repaired under a week or ten days; meantime the company will probably put another steamer on in her place.

The steamers *Bay State* and *State of Maine* are both lying at Fall River, so that one of them, it was expected, would leave there last evening in the place of the *Empire State*.

Collision on the North River—Loss of the Steamer Metamora.

During the dense fog which enveloped the North River yesterday morning, a collision occurred between the steamers *Commodore* and *Metamora*. The former left this City yesterday morning for Albany, and about 8 o'clock came in collision with the *Metamora*, which was bound down from Haverstraw and Nyack. The *Metamora* was struck forward of the gangway, and so badly damaged that she sunk in fifteen minutes. Her passengers were mainly taken on board the *Commodore*, and were thence transferred to the steamer *Isaac P. Smith*, and brought by her to New-York. It is not known that any lives were lost, but it is supposed that many perished. A man is said to have jumped overboard, and not to have been seen afterwards, and another man and a colored boy are reported missing. The *Commodore* transferred her own passengers to the *New World*, also bound for Albany, and both boats returned to New-York. The *Commodore* had her stem broken, and was otherwise damaged. The *M.* was taken in tow by two tug-boats, and now lies sunk opposite Dobbs' Ferry. Crew and passengers said to be all saved.

THE STATEMENT OF CAPT. FARNHAM,

Of the *Commodore*, is as follows, as given to our reporter:

The *Commodore* left New-York yesterday morning at 6 o'clock for Troy. It was thick. We had proceeded to near Dobbs Ferry when we came into collision with the steamboat *Metamora* from Haverstraw bound down. The first we heard of the approaching steamer was the noise of her wheels. She blew no whistle. We kept our steam-whistle going. At the time we struck it was about 8 o'clock, and too foggy to see ahead but a short distance. The *Metamora* attempted to cross our bows, for we struck her at her gangway, thirty feet abaft her stem. Our engine had already been stopped, and was being backed. The *Metamora* was cut down below water line, and sunk in 15 or twenty minutes. Great confusion arose among her passengers, and some ten or a dozen jumped overboard. We immediately lowered our two large metallic life-boats, and rescued them from the water. One man had put his life-preserver on "amidships," and was sometimes head and sometimes heels out of water. We attended to his case first. There was a family of four, including two children, in the water, but every one was picked up, and so far as we could learn no one was drowned. The *Commodore* having lost her trip, and being so near the City, returned to discharge and repair. Her stem and headwork are only injured, but not seriously, and she will be ready to go to Troy to-day. The *Metamora* is a small passenger boat running to Haverstraw.

The Captain thinks she had life-preservers enough on board, for every person had from two to half a dozen. One man taken from the water had six.

THE METAMORA'S ACCOUNT.

The *Metamora*, says her Captain, from Nyack and Haverstraw, with about 150 passengers, was on her way to New-York. It was so foggy on the river that the boat was run at a low rate of speed, and the steam whistle and bell were kept in motion. When [illegible] *Metamora*, at the time of the collision, was steering by compass, a southwest course, which is the proper course at this point, and her position was not changed when the crash took place. A large number, from fright, after getting on life-preservers, jumped overboard, but no one was drowned as far as could be ascertained. The passengers were all taken on board the *Commodore*, and afterward a portion were transferred to the steamer *Isaac P. Smith*, and brought to the City. The *Commodore* transferred her passengers to the *New World*, and returned to the City to repair, but she was not seriously damaged. The *Metamora* sunk bow first, and rests on an oyster-bed, with a portion of her stern and upper deck just out of the water, and she lies in a favorable position for raising. A floating derrick has been dispatched to her from the City. Had the collision occurred fifty yards farther westward, where the water is seventy fathoms deep, there would have been little chance of raising her.

A telegraphic dispatch from Piermont says it is reported that eight lives were lost, but this can hardly be correct, if the statement of officers and passengers of both boats are to be believed.

Captain Farnham, of the *Commodore*, says they saw every person who jumped overboard; that they all had life-preservers on, and they were all picked up.

Accident to the Island Belle.

The little steamer *Island Belle*, Capt. Hancox, which plies between Nyack and New-York, also met with a serious disaster, on Monday afternoon, which came near resulting fatally to a large number of passengers. She left Nyack at 3½ o'clock P. M., for New-York, having 250 passengers on board, a large proportion being ladies and children. Toward evening it began to get foggy, and by 6 o'clock it had become very dense. Shortly after 7 o'clock P. M. Capt. H. supposed he was near the Jersey shore, and headed his boat to the eastward. In less than 10 minutes the boat brought up all standing upon the rocks at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street, nearly opposite Burnhams. There was a great fright among the passengers, for the boat ran her head high out of water, and it was feared she would fill and sink, as the *Arrow* did, years ago, carrying down the passengers. The confusion was, indeed, frightful, and for a few moments the greatest consternation prevailed. The small boat was lowered, filled with the ladies and children, and sent towards the shore. She lay within a hundred feet of the embankment, and the shore was quickly reached, when the passengers clambered up the bank and made an alarm, which brought the flagman at Eighty-seventh-street to the spot. Upon learning the state of facts, and the wish of the passengers to proceed to the city, he displayed his red light on the approach of the down train, which stopped at the place, and the passengers by this time being landed, were taken on board the cars and landed in the City. They clambered ashore upon a gang-plank which was rigged out over her bows upon the rocks. Mr. Burnham politely offered the shipwrecked people a shelter in his house, but they were anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to get to the City on the cars. The passengers lost most of their effects on board the boat. The steamer was got off the rocks at high water, and came down to the City. The damage to the boat is not serious.

Other Accidents, Delays, &c.

The steamboats *Joseph Belknap* from Amboy with Philadelphia passengers, due at this port Monday night at 6½ o'clock, and the *Wyoming* from Elizabethport, also due here about the same hour, did not reach the City until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, having been detained by the dense fog; the latter did not leave her dock at Elizabethport until yesterday morning. The former left at her regular hour, but was compelled to stop at Elizabethport.

The Staten Island Ferry-boat *Sylph*, while making a 7 o'clock trip from Staten Island on Monday evening, during the fog, went ashore on Governor's Island, where she lay with all her passengers on board, until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when she succeeded in getting off, having sustained no material damage.

The ferry-boat *George Washington*, of the South Tenth-street line, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning came in collision with the long dock, foot of Bridge-street, known as "Pollion's Dock," and had her rudder and stern-post carried away, the dock also sustaining considerable damage.

Niblo's Garden.

A new romantic pantomimic fairy spectacle called "Boreas," (rather a chilling title in these nipping times,) was produced here last night with complete success. It is a Ravel piece, and plentifully spiced with the tricks and transformations for which they are celebrated, and to which have been added some new ones of interest. In the production of pieces of this kind the Ravels cannot be excelled; they have the experience and the patience to do them well, and Mr. Niblo is not deficient in liberality. "Boreas" has a plot of the usual character. Some celestial beings in tights obtain permission to visit the Earth under the guidance of "Boreas," and whilst in this sublunar world, have their little experiences of the comic and the sentimental. At the earliest moment they return to their homes above, and seeing what a very nice place it is, they have no excuse for leaving it any more.

The scenery of this pantomime is admirable, and notwithstanding its quantity, works promptly. Of many tableaux, there are three or four which deserve special applause; such, for instance, as the Aquatic tableau, (the masks and properties in this scene are very good;) the Exterior and Interior of a Convent; and the Home of the Happy Fairies. The machinery in the latter is extremely ingenious, and displays the grouping of the Fairies to great advantage.

The pantomime was entirely successful, and deservedly so. It will enjoy a long run. There was a fine house.

The Nicaraguan Expedition.—The Government has forwarded instructions to the Federal officers in Texas, requiring them to exercise due diligence to defeat the filibustering enterprise against Nicaragua, now on foot in that State. They are directed to avail themselves of all legitimate means at their command to enforce the Neutrality Laws. Besides the regiment of Texans before announced as in progress of enlistment for this new Nicaraguan campaign, it is now announced that Mr. C. K. Stribling, of Kearney County, is raising a company of Nicaragua "emigrants," who were ordered to be in readiness for departure by the 15th of October. Colonel Henry has issued a circular to the citizens of San Antonio, calling upon them to support the cause of Walker.

☞ The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church held a meeting at 5 P. M. to-day in St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place. The Bishop of South Carolina, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, D. D., will preach the annual sermon this evening in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Imperial Meeting—Result of the Carpentier Trial—Death of Gustave Planche—The French Horse Monarque—Raising the Sunken Ships at Sebastopol, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

It is not often that the French Press falls upon a subject to which it can deliver itself up without restraint, and with a certainty of commanding at the same time the interest of its readers. The interview of Stuttgardt furnishes the elements for both these results. The Treaty of the Holy Alliance, which forever excluded the Napoleonic dynasty from the Throne of France, was signed at Paris the 26th of September, 1815, and on the anniversary of that day, in the year 1857, the nephew of NAPOLEON and the nephew of ALEXANDER meet, as sovereigns, at Stuttgardt. Moreover, only four years ago the father of ALEXANDER openly and intentionally insulted the Emperor of France, by refusing to call him "brother." Still more, ALEXANDER showed an eagerness to meet NAPOLEON, for, although the good Wurtemburgian people were tormenting themselves about the question of etiquette in the manner of encounter of the two Sovereigns, and had at last agreed upon a "tea" on neutral ground, the Princess of PRUSSIA'S, to which they were both to be invited, ALEXANDER, the moment he heard of NAPOLEON'S arrival, started to the King's palace, and actually met the Emperor of France in the vestibule by hazard, and without ceremony. In all this there is abundant material to flatter French pride.

But this pride would have been ten-fold greater if it had not been for the anticipated interview of Weimar. The news of this interview fell upon them like a clap of thunder, and singularly modified their exultation. They had already proclaimed that if the interview of Stuttgardt had any political object in view, it was the more complete isolation of Austria. The meeting between ALEXANDER and FRANCIS JOSEPH completely demolishes this hypothesis, and the *Siècle*, to withdraw itself from so awkward a position, finds no better excuse than to attack ALEXANDER and Russian diplomacy, and to raise the *cry of double-dealing*. The *Siècle* is ferocious because ALEXANDER has destroyed its argument. Another journal, more ingenious than the *Siècle*, declares in turn that the Emperor of France is to meet the Emperor of Austria the middle of October, after the interview of Weimar, and thus it hopes by a new excitement to throw dust over its first mistake.

The official journal thus far says nothing of the nature or object of the interview between the Emperor of France and the Czar of Russia. It confines itself to giving, daily, an official account of the movements of the two Emperors, stopping always at the threshold when they retire for a private interview. But the semi-official organs have undertaken to demonstrate that the meeting is purely one of friendship and of peace, and that if politics enter into the programme, it cannot be otherwise than with peace motives. This is in fact the general opinion at Paris, and it is an opinion which takes from this much-talked-of interview the interest and importance which the Press of Germany and a small portion of the Press of Paris seek to give it.

The trial of CARPENTIER and Company resulted, as you will see, in the acquittal of PAROD and the sentence of GRELLET to eight years' "close confinement," and CARPENTIER and GUERIN to five years of "prison." They are required, also, to restore the six millions of francs stolen. But on this latter clause of the sentence the prisoners appeal; and it is supposed by some technicality will escape, since it is evident that, with the exception of CARPENTIER, their lives are too short to gain this immense sum. The constraint of the body, however, for the payment of this sum is fixed at five years; so that five years in the prison of Clichy will exonerate them from all indebtedness.

The defence of the lawyers was ingenious and able. Their great effort was to save their clients from the disgrace of the chain-gang. To do this they showed that there had been neither theft by breaking locks, nor by night, and they showed that it was by the pernicious influence of stock-gambling that they had been led to put their hands on the millions placed in their charge.

You will observe that the decision of the Court clearly places the prisoners beyond the operation of the extradition law, and condemns the decision of the American Court which delivered them up. The defenders of the prisoners were particularly severe on the American tribunal. The lawyers, however, were not alone in their sarcasms. As M. DUFAURE was making his plea on the third day of the trial, he stopped suddenly and asked a postponement till the next day, on the ground of fatigue. The Court desired to have the verdict of the Jury the next day, and at first refused.

"I shall be brief, I promise you," said M. DUFAURE.

"That will be easy," replied the Judge, "at the point where you are. You have but to reply to the arguments of the accusation on the charge of fraudulent bankruptcy."

"I am not yet there," said the lawyer, "I am but at the departure for America."

"Very well," replied the Judge; "try and be returned from there by the opening of the Court to-morrow morning!"

In other words, his Honor wanted to hear nothing of America.

But it was not to these points that I wished more particularly to direct your attention. You will recollect the threats made by the prisoners at New-York of the disclosures they had in store for the administrators of the Northern Railroad. When you read the trial in the French journals, you will perhaps ask yourself, "What has become of all these promised disclosures?" They do not appear in the trial as given to the public, and perhaps you will imagine they do not exist. But this is an error; for the exposures made on the trial were such that,—and here I repeat to you the expression of an eminent lawyer who heard the trial—if it had taken place under the Republic of '48, it would have been ROTHSCHILD & Co. who would have been consigned to prison instead of CARPENTIER & Co. The negligent exposure of a sum of thirty millions of dollars to the care of a young man, notoriously known to be a "fast" man, because he could be employed at a cheap salary, was treated by the defence as a criminal disregard on the part of M. ROTHSCHILD of the interests of the Company, who had elected him as its President. Then the general management of the affairs of the Company, the petty intrigues and littleness of the President, were such as should characterize an old clo' man, rather than the great banker who almost [illegible] Governments. The Paris ROTHSCHILD, now the recognized head of this great [illegible], has lost very much of his prestige in social life by this trial. CARPENTIER & COMPANY are [illegible] condemned, but M. ROTHSCHILD is condemned morally.

[illegible] of your readers who know the high position occupied by GUSTAVE PLANCHE in the literary [illegible] of Paris, will perhaps be astonished that he should die in a hospital. But the hospital Dubois is a *maison de santé*, or pay Hospital. Nevertheless, as you will readily understand, it is the almost penniless and friendless who ever resort to an establishment of this kind. There are grades, or in other words, first, second and third-class [illegible] to eternity, as well as to more tangible [illegible], and of these GUSTAVE PLANCHE took the second. The eminent critic, although he "died in the harness," was poor even to the clothes on his back. His twenty-five years of active labor in the profession of letters had only brought him the sum of 50,000 francs—$400 a year! And yet he was the first critic of France, and was constantly employed. To show you the influence of the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, not a critic ventured to speak a word on the works of the late art exhibition till GUSTAVE PLANCHE had taken the lead. Even THEOPHILE GAUTIER and PAUL ST. VICTOR waited for the appearance of the *Revue* before publishing their first criticisms.

A murmur of reproach was heard in the crowd of distinguished literary men who collected to pay the last honors to the dead, when they saw the humble coffin in which the body had been deposited, a reproach intended for the publisher of the review who had been enriched by the pen of the late eminent writer. But it appeared that this was not the fault of M. BULOZ, who had found his good intentions frustrated by the relatives of the deceased, who had charged themselves with the duties of the funeral.

PLANCHE, like GERARD DE NERVAL and other distinguished men of the class of "literary bohemians," had no home of his own, and passed about from one lodging house to another. His clothes, to which he paid no attention, would have been worn to indecency but for a *ruse* often put in practice by his publisher, M. BULOZ. While he slept new clothes were carried stealthily into his room and suspended on the chair in place of his old ones. PLANCHE, who was always distracted, never noticed the change unless it was called to his attention by a friend, and then perhaps he would say, "Oh, I thought my coat was so-and-so, but I must have forgotten!" PLANCHE was fifty-one years old when he died, and was never married.

But GUSTAVE PLANCHE was not the only one of the literary men of the capital who live in poverty and at the same time enrich their publishers with the wit of their pens. He was one of a large class of men known for their talent, their carelessness of life, their disdain of luxuries, their kind-heartedness and liberality—to that class, in fine, well characterized by the title of "bohemians of the press." The type exists in all large cities, and it is a strange phenomenon of human nature that talent is so often found thus linked with characteristics so bizarre. *One can scarcely regret that* they die so poor, since, no matter what may be their income, they spend it all, and since the smaller the revenue the more they work. Yet it is a shame that a talent like that of GUSTAVE PLANCHE should die in a hospital, or a brilliancy like that of GERARD DE NERVAL be extinguished by a hempen cord, to escape an insupportable poverty.

A journal recounts that the day after PLANCHE was conveyed to the *Maison Dubois* a porter brought him twenty-five francs and a little note. The twenty-five francs were sent back with thanks, by the family. The little note contained the following lines:

"I am told, my dear friend, that you are at the hospital. Do they have any dessert there, at least? There are at this moment fruits that have only one defect, that of being very dear. But they are superb, and I would not wish to see you deprived of them, so much the more that I know you are a connoisseur. Make them buy you some, and tell me if they are good. (Signed) C."

The touching part of this story is in the name of the donor. Monsieur C., or père C., as he is called in the literary world, is an old journalist who has led, like PLANCHE, the life of a Bohemian, and who, if possible, is poorer than was his sick friend.

Monarque, the French horse that took the Goodwood Cup at the late race, in which Mr. TEN BROECK'S horses ran, has just been badly beaten at Chantilly, in France, by one of the English horses, that ran for the Goodwood, Mr. PARR'S *Fisherman*. *Monarque* was, in fact, fourth—Mr. JACKSON'S *Saunterer* and a French horse occupying the second and third positions. The race was for the Emperor's stake of 10,000 francs and 500 francs entry, with twenty-three entries. Including bets, Mr. PARR'S winnings amounted to about $10,000.

A work in two volumes, destined to make a sensation in the political world, will be put on sale this week, by a Paris publishing house. It is the *History of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia*, by M. ALPHONSE BELLEYDIER. The author, a well-known historical writer, has been put in possession of all the facts relating to the subject of his history, and it is said to be full of startling interest.

The American concerned in the work of raising the sunken ships at Sebastopol, passed through Paris this week on his way home, and gave bad accounts of the progress and the prospects of the enterprise. To use his own words—he was getting home while he had money enough to get there. But there is a stupidity in the contract of this company with the Russian government, which was perhaps the cause of the flight of the gentleman referred to. The company are to gain one-half the value of every article raised; a magnificent condition for the company if there were not a proviso. But this proviso modifies so singularly the chances of profits that it is difficult to conceive how a Yankee could ever have been caught by it. *The Russian government is to estimate the value of all articles raised*; and as Sebastopol is so very far away from all markets but a Russian market, the objects raised will possess exactly no value at all except to Russia, who intends to buy them at her own price!

A new volume of the works of WALTER E. CHANNING, *Religious Traits*, translated by M. LABOULAYE of the *Débats*, has just been published in this city. Two other works of the same author, *Slavery* and *Social Works*, have already appeared in French. MALAKOFF.

The American Panic.

From the London Saturday Review.

Although it is far from certain that the panic in New-York and the Atlantic American States has been altogether produced by the progress of genuine commercial mistrust, its existence is not to be questioned. Several banks are in difficulty from the advances they have made to railroads, and all forms of railway securities are extraordinarily depreciated. But how far the railroads deserve the disfavor into which they have fallen, is a question not quite decided by the present state of the share market. There are certain illegitimate influences, which, as we shall show, have been industriously brought to bear on them; nor until these are allowed for, can the commercial opinion of New-York be regarded as an altogether reliable barometer. The railways of the Northern and Northwestern States are divisible, it should be observed, into two classes—those which connect emporia with each other, and those which simply enable new countries in the West to communicate with the Atlantic coast. There are some circumstances about the last which Englishmen, on the look-out for a high rate of interest, would find it worth their while to attend to. On their first formation these Western railways, though grossly over-puffed like everything American, are rarely unprosperous. They set off at the outset with what may be called a burst of creative energy. All the land on each side of the line rises enormously in value. Speculators and settlers hurry to and fro between the stations. Farms are rapidly taken and towns commenced, to which building and agricultural materials have to be brought from immense distances; and then, for a year or two, almost everything that supports life is purchased in the older States with the savings of the immigrant population, and travels to the buyer in the goods trains of the railroad. But this is obviously a kind of prosperity which tends rapidly to exhaust itself. A district in the Western States, when once settled, contributes almost nothing to railway receipts. It is nearly self-supporting; most articles of consumption are raised on the farms; and the few luxuries in demand are procured at the little towns which come into being at the same time that the forest and the prairie are brought into cultivation. Americans tell us that a new Western settlement is something marvelous, and so it is; but surprise is invited by its comparative, not by its positive, advance. Contrasted with the desolation which it succeeded, it is worthy of all admiration; but it pays for a railway about as well as the poorest district in the [illegible] part of England. There is no old wealth; no demand for costly luxuries; no manufacturing industry; no tide of busy-traffickers ebbing and flowing with the calls of business. Four-fifths of the interior of the Western American States would deserve to be described as in a condition of sheer stagnation, were it not that the point attained, though a low one, has been reached from zero with a celerity unparalleled in the history of civilization.

The state of things we have been describing is liable to be varied in many ways; but no Western American railway can be relied upon as permanently profitable, which does not unite an exporting State with one or more large emporia, into which the surplus produce of a very large district of country is regularly drained. It happens, however, that one or two of the lines mentioned by the American intelligence as most discredited in the market, do precisely exhibit these favorable conditions. How is this to be accounted for? We suspect that the English public is but little prepared to hear of a phenomenon which has recently presented itself in New-York, and more or less in all the American cities. This is the systematic intervention of journalism in mercantile affairs. The money article of many powerful American papers has long ceased to be regarded as a perfectly impartial record of prices and fluctuations, but it is only lately that journals have begun regularly to take sides in the stock and share markets. The Bulls and the Bears have now their respective organs. At the head of the Bear party is the notorious *New-York Herald*. For a long period, the mission of this journal was to palm upon the public what are called *fancy* stocks. Silver mines in Mexico, copper lodes on Lake Superior, patent washing companies, nearer home, found in the *Herald* an unfailing patron. Soon, however, some of these speculations exploded with serious consequences to the purses of the shareholders, and not a little damage to the character of the journal, which had praised them so steadily; and since then the *New York Herald* has devoted itself to negation, instead of assertion. It has steadily libeled every one of the great investments preferred by American capital. The other side of the controversy has, it is true, been taken up by all the more respectable newspapers in New-York, but in such a quarrel the disputant who maintains the "affirmative" necessarily argues at a heavy disadvantage. In the strange biography which the founder and proprietor of the *New-York Herald* has suffered to be published about himself, we are informed that JAMES GORDON BENNETT studied journalism under a matter who produced the very greatest results by day after day calling upon particular firms to "pay their debts." In brief, when this gentleman had every day *for a week published some such adjuration as this*, "I say, Smith, Jones & Co., why don't you pay your debts?" it generally followed that Smith, Jones & Co. broke. The *New-York Herald*, formed in this promising school, has now for a year past carried these early lessons into practice against all the principal railways. It has morning after morning asserted that their receipts were down to nothing, their paper at a discount, and their balance-sheets a fraud. So sweeping a condemnation may really have included some insolent undertakings; but the universal opinion of Wall-street is that some of the soundest concerns in the country have been simply destroyed by slander. For, though the initiated in New-York were on their guard, the small capitalists over the country, on whose confidence the market position of all investments ultimately depends, were frightened into timidity, and their increasing rejection of railway securities has told at last upon every Company in the United States.

At one time we were a little in danger of having to contend with influences of this sort in England. The Royal British Bank suffered under a series of attacks from an obscure London periodical, exactly resembling those of the *New-York Herald*; and, as it turned out that the undertaking assailed amply merited its fate, it would have been wonderful if the example had not been followed. In the midst of the uneasiness caused by the British Bank exposures, a well-planned attempt was made to destroy the credit of a respectable joint-stock Banking Company; *but the conspiracy was met by an appeal to justice, and the conspirators were utterly routed*. On the whole, we have been remarkably free on this side of the Atlantic from the sinister intervention of journals in monetary affairs. We should, indeed, be complimenting at the expense of truth, if we were to say that we never observed a trace of irregular influences in the money-articles of some of our cotemporaries; but it is at least true that the greater the authority of an English newspaper, the higher is its character for purity. It will always be to the credit of the *Times* that it has never been seriously charged with dishonestly weighting the scales of criticism, either in the Bull interest or in that of the Bears.

Syrup and Brandy from the Chinese Cane in New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Amid the general despondency in commercial circles, it may be interesting, and perhaps consoling, to know that the agricultural community have this year succeeded in adding to their resources, North as well as South, a new plant, valuable not only for home uses, but as a future article of large export and commercial value. This plant is the "sweet reed," mentioned by several of the ancient writers, but for the last 500 years known only to the Chinese of the interior, and the Caffres of Southern Africa for its saccharine properties.

The Imphee, or African variety, has not as yet been grown in any quantity north of "Mason & Dixon;" but the accounts received of it are very favorable from South Carolina and Georgia, where 150 acres are being cut and turned into syrup and sugar. The Chinese variety, or "Sorgho," however, has been planted pretty extensively throughout the Northern States; and in New-Jersey, in the vicinity of New-Brunswick, there are three patches, of about an acre each, on separate farms, which, although planted as late as June, have nearly matured, standing from 12 to 14 feet high, and proving exceedingly rich in saccharine juice. They have passed uninjured through two pretty sharp frosts, which killed the Indian corn on either side of them, and are fresh and green as ever, thus proving the Sorgho to be a hardy plant, well suited to our northern latitudes. The fields in appearance closely resemble the cane fields of Cuba and Louisiana, and the plant is jointed like the common cane, resembling it in all respects, with the exception of bearing a heavy bunch of seed at the top, from which it may be propagated.

The following results were obtained from one of the patches of canes referred to, which are now being cut and pressed. And as it settles the point as to the value of the Sorgho and Northern plant, I solicit the use of the columns of your widely circulating journal, as being the method best adapted for bringing the matter more immediately under the notice of our farmers, many of whom are now feeding to their cattle and hogs (under the impression that it is good for nothing else) this valuable plant.

From Mr. R. A. S. JOHNSON, who is among the wealthiest, as well as most enterprising and liberal of the New-Jersey agriculturists, I obtained a portion of the syrup made from his canes, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the juice had become deteriorated in our northern latitudes. No difference was perceptible between it and some obtained from Georgia. When put into the vinous fermentation for the purpose of ascertaining the yield of alcohol, it worked without violence, and attenuated to zero in forty-eight hours, just as the Southern syrup had done. On distillation, it yielded nearly a gallon of proof spirit, resembling brandy, for each gallon of syrup in the wash, which has been appraised by dealers at $2 per gallon. After being kept a year or so, till the newness passes off, I have no doubt $4 or $5 could be easily obtained for it. When it is taken into account that, owing to the novelty of the thing, the juice in making the syrup had been imperfectly desiccated and was partially burned, such results speak volumes for the success of the new plant, not only as a source of syrup, but doubtless, under proper management, of sugar also.

The returns from JOHN JOHNSON'S acre will average as follows:

3 stalks on each hill, 1 inch in diameter, hills 3½ ft. apart, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. cane tops and leaves greedily devoured by cattle,	$15 00
30 bush. grain for poultry $1	30 00
2,500 gals. of juice, showing 8½ to 9 degrees of Beaume's Saccharometer, yielding 400 gals. of good syrup at 50c	200 00
Total	$[illegible] 00
or, 400 gals. brandy at $1	$[illegible] 00

The above figures, I think, will arrest the attention of farmers, and induce them to plant the Sorgho or Imphee largely next year. In the shape of alcohol I have not the least doubt that it would supersede the British spirit, so largely consumed in France for mixing with light-bodied wines. Let us see to it. A million or two added to our export annually, would help us materially, and pay for the French silks and satins farmers' wives and daughters affect so much, and which they are perfectly right in so doing, when they can afford it.

I take great interest in forwarding the general growth of the plant throughout the Union, and am ready to give gratis to farmers or others what information I possess on the subject. Please assist the cause and receive the thanks of the community.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN W. REID, No. 11 Old-slip, New-York.

P. S.—The spirit obtained is in fact a rum or sugar spirit, but as its flavor more nearly resembles Cognac, I have called it so. Sorghene would not be a bad name for it.

MORMONISM IN ENGLAND.

Letter from Apostle Benson—Progress of Mormonism in Great Britain—Indignation.

The following letter from Elder BENSON, one of the "Twelve Apostles" of the Mormon Church now laboring among the Saints in London, has been handed us for publication. It will be observed that the emigration movement is active:

No. 8 RICHARD-STREET, LIVERPOOL FIELDS, LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

I am happy to say that the word of the Lord is still moving onward in Great Britain. The reformation has taken deep root in the hearts of the Saints, and its fruits appear in their lives. We have had a considerable falling off in numbers since the word of the Lord came to "reform," but those whom we have lost are those who were, most of them, of no use before, while many who were almost dead, have revived again and are living their religion. Gathering is now the prevailing topic, and the Saints are making strenuous exertions to deliver themselves from the captivity of Babylon. The pipes, the beer-jugs and the teapots are in many instances disappearing, and the pence formerly spent for things of no worth, deposited in the Penny Fund. [For their emigration.]

In some Conferences many new members are being baptized, but in others very few are joining the Church. During the last few months there *has been considerable excitement here* in consequence of the filth and scum which have floated over from your side of the Atlantic. To look at the nature and quantity of it, one would think that Uncle Sam had got his pot boiling at a high rate, and that the materials contained therein were not of the most delicate kind. The sparks from his fire have stirred up the combustibles here and made quite a smoke. A *blaze* is out of the question, the big bombshell went off years ago, and all that can be done now is to puff a little gunpowder. "All manner of evil" has already been spoken against the Saints—therefore, all that remains to be done by their enemies is to "vamp up the old shoes," or in other words, to patch up the old stories.

There have been great lamentations throughout the land, grief has been depicted upon many countenances, for the mournful intelligence has been proclaimed, that the Utonians will *not* be slaughtered *this* Winter! The troops of Uncle Sam cannot reach Utah this Fall! Howl, ye Editors, and ye Priests, weep and be sorrowful! What *has* Uncle Sam been dreaming about? Surely the old gentleman's mind will be pained when he hears what sorrow has been caused by his tardiness—and then how quick the last mail came from Utah! Why, surely, Uncle must be getting dizzy in the head to allow such doings. If he had not such a good constitution we should begin to fear for his health.

When I learned that the mail was intrusted to our people, I rejoiced much; expectations were raised in my bosom of receiving frequent letters from loving friends; of hearing speedy news of Zion's welfare; but alas! How soon were those hopes destroyed! "The mail to Utah stopped!" Where can such a thing be found on record? Can history produce its parallel? A people punished against whom no crime can be found, cut off from all communication with friends in other lands, the tortures of suspense inflicted upon them, a check put upon their business transactions, and for what? Who can tell? What crimes can be proved against the Latter-Day Saints? None at all. What charges can be sustained against Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates? Not one! Oh, Justice, where hast thou hid thyself? Shame on such doings! Shame on such an administration! I would rather have BRIGHAM'S left-off clothes stuffed with buffalo chips than such men to govern me.

But it is not only the people in Utah that are injured by this unjust, unheard-of decree. There are many individuals throughout the United States, and in many nations of the earth who are interested in this matter. I have dear friends in Utah, my home is there, my family and all my earthly possessions are in that land, and I am to be debarred the privilege of all communication with them while in a far-off land, preaching the gospel of peace to my fellow-creatures. I have a right to speak, for I am an American, a native of Massachusetts—one of the New-England States—and I call aloud for my rights! I do not speak against my country—the Constitution is good, the laws are good; but I speak against bogus politicians and numbheaded legislators. There is one thing that our enemies cannot accomplish: they cannot stop the communication between us and our Father in heaven; the way is opened up and they cannot stop the track for *they never travel that road*.

England might take a lesson if she would from India. Did not India reject the Gospel, despise the commandments of God and abuse His servants? Yes, and now the penalty is being paid. What would become of England were the servants of God to be called away as in the case of India? Her hands are nearly full, for she is warring with nearly half the population of the globe; but she finds some time to war against the truth. Mobs are frequent and justice rare. Yet cases are found, though like teeth in a horse-comb, "few and far between," when the majesty of the law is brought to bear in favor of the poor Mormons. Accounts of some of these things will reach you through the *Star*, so I have no need to repeat them.

On Sunday, September 6th, a pastoral conference was held in London. President PRATT and myself were present, and we had a glorious time. This has made quite a stir, and all the London papers have something to say upon the matter. The editors say to your humble servant that he "prefers ease to elegance," because he appeared in his shirt sleeves; but they did not tell the reason: it is because their halls are not, like their brains, well ventilated; but, any how, it is a fact, and it may be held up to the world as a remarkable phenomenon—a truth told by the editors about the Mormons!

The work in London is attracting great attention. The majority of the Saints are living their religion, and rejoicing in the glorious truths of the everlasting Gospel. This is the prevailing spirit throughout the mission, and I feel that the kingdom of God is rapidly advancing; may it continue to spread, not only in Great Britain but throughout all the world until light and truth shall prevail, error and bigotry cease, and the name of God be honored by all nations.

Your brother and fellow-laborer in the kingdom of God, E. T. BENSON.

P. S.—So the mail is to be started again to Utah. This I learn from the ever-welcome *Mormon*. Dear me! so Uncle's opened his heart, has he! Why doesn't he open his eyes as well? He would then see the folly of paying $9,000 more for getting a job half done than he did for getting the same job done thoroughly. Give him his spectacles for goodness sake!

Hon. Charles Sumner at Heidelberg.

From the Boston Straight Republican.

HEIDELBERG, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

MY DEAR ——: Weeks have now passed since I have seen a letter or a newspaper from home. During this time I have been travelling away from news, and I am now famished. On my arrival at Antwerp, I trust to find letters at last.

I have been ransacking Switzerland; have visited most of its lakes, and have crossed several of its mountains on mule-back. My strength has not allowed me to venture upon any of those foot-expeditions which are the charm of Swiss travel, by which you reach places out of the way; but I have seen much, and have gained health constantly.

I have crossed the Alps by the St. Gothard and then recrossed by the Grand St. Bernard, passing a night with the monks and dogs; I have passed a day at the foot of Mount Blanc, and another day on the wonderful Lake Leman. I have been in the Pyrenees, in the Alps, in the Channel Isles. You will next hear of me in the Highlands of Scotland.

I see our politics now in distant perspective; and I am more than ever satisfied that our course is right. It is Slavery which degrades our country, and prevents its example from being all-conquering. In fighting our battle at home we are fighting the battle of Freedom everywhere. Be assured I shall return, not only with renewed strength, but with renewed determination to give myself to our great cause.

I am not yet entirely well, but I am almost. My case spins out slowly; but I find that my experience is that of others who have received injuries to the brain. My general health, which is now complete, is surely lifting up the diseased part of my system. Let me hear from you.

Ever sincerely yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, late blind Chaplain to Congress, has been lecturing in Liverpool. At his second discourse, delivered on the 27th ult., after describing the social condition and infidelity which prevailed in France at the period of the great Revolution, he proceeded to explain the history of the efforts which were made in the United States on the part of the various religious bodies to stem the torrent of atheism which the French outbreak had set flowing. Those efforts were known by the name of the "Great Revival," and they principally originated in Kentucky, where the first vast camp-meeting was held, and where 20,000 Christian brethren consented to associate for the purpose of preaching the Gospel. The discourse was frequently applauded; and, on its conclusion, Rev. Mr. MILBURN was accorded an unanimous and enthusiastic vote of thanks.

The British revenue returns, says the *Manchester Guardian*, of the 30th ult., to be made up this evening, may be expected to show a considerable deficiency, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The probable falling off in the excise, we believe, may be fairly estimated at about one million, owing to the reduction of the malt tax; while, in consequence of the abolition of the "war ninepence," the property tax must necessarily fall considerably short of the receipts in 1856. Notwithstanding this actual deficiency, we believe that all the regular sources of national income will continue to manifest their accustomed buoyancy, and that the falling off under each head is considerably less than might have been expected, considering that the revenue of 1856 was a war revenue, while that of 1857 is a peace one.

The Plymouth *Journal* says: Lord STANLEY, whilst on a visit lately to Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, M. P., went to the United Mines, and had the curiosity to go underground by means of the "man engine." His lordship went down to a deep level on the hot lode, where the miners were naked, and have cold water from above continually pouring over them. His lordship, it is stated, remained there longer than he should have done, and was so *exhausted* and *overcome* by the *heat* and *steam* that when he again arrived on the surface brandy had to be liberally administered to revive him.

In an Indian paper of recent date we notice a very characteristic eastern advertisement. A merchant who rejoices in the name of Bosco Seenoorchand Doss, advertises for sale a lot of Dacca muslins. They are described as so fine that a whole piece can be with ease passed through a wedding ring, and when spread on the grass in the early morning, are so undistinguishable from dew that it is reported that a cow ate a whole web while grazing without discovering it. The Emperor AKBAR rebuked his sister for indelicacy in appearing before him clothed in only seven folds of this texture.

The cholera, fortunately, is not making any progress in the Swedish capital; on the contrary, it is rather on the decline than otherwise. From the 19th to the 20th of September, 42 cases occurred, of which 28 were fatal. On the 21st there were only 25 cases, of which, however, 19 were deadly. Since the commencement of this epidemic there have been 413 cases in all occurring in Stockholm, 199 of which were fatal.

The *New Prussian Gazette* says that the marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM with the Princess Royal of England is fixed for the 19th of January, and that the 3d of February is named as the day of their entry into Berlin.

The Perth *Courier* understands that Rev. Mr. CAIRD, of Errol, has received an autograph letter from her Majesty, requesting him to publish the sermon recently delivered by him in Crathie Church.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, of the 24th, announces that a certain number of refugees have been ordered out of Piedmont.

Murders.

About a year since, a young lad named SAGE disappeared suddenly from his father's house, near Middletown, Conn. Soon after the disappearance of the lad, one PATRICK NUGENT, residing on a farm belonging to young SAGE'S father, was arrested on suspicion of having foully disposed of the lad; but was acquitted for want of proof. It was known at the time that the lad had not been seen alive since his visit to the farm belonging to the premises on which NUGENT was living. Most of the contents in the barn belonged to young SAGE'S father, and the lad suspecting that NUGENT was taking the hay and grain, and appropriating it to his own use, was in the habit of going to the barn frequently to keep watch of the movements of NUGENT. Young SAGE had gone so far as to charge NUGENT with stealing from the barn, and NUGENT had threatened to kill him. About a month since, the body of a lad floated ashore near the mouth of the river—and, although the head was gone, the parents of young SAGE were so confident it was their son, that they assumed and buried it as such. We now learn that within a day or two a sailor has returned to Middletown, and voluntarily, before a magistrate, testified that he accidentally saw the murder, and that the man first arrested is the guilty one. He says he was going by the barn, and heard some one charging another with "stealing grain and hay," which was denied and reiterated—and apprehending violence, stepped into the barn just as the man felled the lad to the floor with a threshing flail, killing him instantly. He says the man's wife was also present, and that as soon as they saw him, they came at him—and that it was only by a promise not to reveal what he had seen that his life was spared. He soon sailed on a voyage, from which he has just returned, and hastened back to the scene of the murder to unburden his conscience of the suppression, which he says has made him miserable during his whole absence. Steps were immediately taken for the arrest of the murderer, and he has been under examination in Middletown.

A shocking murder was committed in Boston on Friday night. About 9 o'clock in the evening, two young men, JEREMIAH AGIN and JOHN MEAD, had a difficulty, and at the instance of the latter, AGIN was arrested and taken to jail, where MEAD followed him for the purpose of entering a complaint against him for assault and battery. Finding that in case he complained he would be detained rather longer than suited his convenience, MEAD declined preferring any charge against AGIN, who was shortly after released from custody. From the Station-House, AGIN proceeded to Court-street, where he met his brother JOHN, and among other things, said to him: "JOHN MEAD has had me in Jail;" and the two continued their walk up Court-street, and entered the saloon, corner of Court and Stoddard streets, formerly known as Allen's Saloon, but now under the management of DANIEL BURROWS. About the same time JOHN MEAD, accompanied by his brother THOMAS, entered the saloon, and was standing at the bar, when JEREMIAH AGIN took a small broom-brush from the bar, and hitting THOMAS MEAD a slight tap with it, said, "Come, won't you take a drink?" MEAD replied, "I don't drink with thieves," and immediately thereupon, AGIN aimed a blow at him, when MEAD drew a pistol and fired at AGIN, the ball passing directly through his heart, causing almost instant death. MEAD was arrested, but claims to have acted in self-defence. AGIN was once in the State Prison. MEAD is a well-known sporting-man.

A woman named ELIZA BLAKELEY, was beaten to death by her husband, in Troy, on Sunday. BLAKELEY is a teamster in the employ of CALLAHAN & Co. Both he and his wife were of dissipated habits. They occupied the upper loft of a house in Church-street. On Sunday night, both were in liquor, and fell to quarreling, when BLAKELEY beat his wife in a shocking manner, causing death. The deed accomplished, he left the house, went to his employers, drew money, stating that his wife was ill and needed medicine; disappeared, and has not since been heard of. The woman's head and neck presented marks as if the murderer had held her with one hand while beating her with the other, or perhaps with both hands while kicking her. Her hair had in some places been torn out in large quantities. It was evident that she had resisted stoutly, from the torn appearance of her clothing, the situation of various articles in the room, and the appearance of the wounds upon her person.

A tragedy occurred in Berlin, Arkansas, some days ago. A widow, named HILL, and a negro woman, were murdered by two negro men. The bodies of the victims were thrown into the house, which was set on fire and burned to the ground. It is supposed that the negro woman, from the evidences of blood and brains near the well, was the first victim. Several negroes were arrested a short time after, but it was not known who were the guilty parties until Friday, when two negroes among the number who were arrested, confessed that they had committed the most atrocious act. A bonfire was made, and the miserable wretches were thrown in it.

The gate-keeper, JOHN GRIMSTONE, of the Mount Moriah Cemetery, near Philadelphia, was set upon last week by a gang of drunken rowdies, who had been attending the Firemen's Parade, and beaten so badly that he cannot recover.

A fatal affray lately occurred in the Florida army. Lieut. March and Sergeant Monroe had high words, when Major Dozier interfered. The Sergeant attacked the Major, and Dr. Rogers ran in between them and was also struck. The report of a pistol was heard, and Sergeant Monroe fell dead. It is not known who fired the shot. All parties were [illegible] immediate arrest.

At Concord, N. H., on Friday, Aaron Wells, of [illegible], had an altercation with Eben Hanson, of Concord, and stabbed him in the abdomen, so that his death is probable. He fled, but was caught by John Burke, whom he also stabbed severely. Hanson was under the influence of liquor.

The Canadian [illegible] from California.

The reporter of the Hamilton [illegible] writing from Merrittsville, says that the [illegible] der confinement in that place on the charge [illegible] murdered constable Ewers, has been [illegible] Captain Lewis, of the propeller [illegible] ner, a sailor under his command [illegible] in 1850. This coincides with the account [illegible] has given of his mode of life in those years [illegible] der of Mr. NELLES was committed [illegible] and in his letter addressed to the reporter [illegible] tator, TOWNSEND or MCHENRY fails to state [illegible] then was, or how occupied. The testimony [illegible] tain LEWIS raises from doubts as to the [illegible] prisoner; but still it is not conclusive [illegible] derer and leader of a gang had not [illegible] found it convenient to use when away [illegible] of his principal exploits, and [illegible] recognition, or apprehension. The [illegible] *ocrat* says: It is possible that the [illegible] is MCHENRY, that he is a [illegible] or even the Cincinnati murderer [illegible] there is nothing in this new evidence [illegible] that that is actually the case, and that [illegible] TOWNSEND are not names by which the [illegible] has been known in different [illegible] times. TOWNSEND'S trial has been [illegible] Assizes. Just as the case closed [illegible] rived from Ohio, who will swear that [illegible] was in California at the time of the [illegible]

A late letter from Merrittsville (C[illegible]) [illegible] the arrival of two gentlemen, post-[illegible] fornia, who had traveled the last [illegible] steam, in their anxiety to reach [illegible] MCHENRY was being tried. Their [illegible] WARREN, formerly of Goshen, and [illegible] formerly of Acton. They bring several [illegible] purporting to be from residents in Cal[illegible] certifying that ROBERT MCHENRY, who [illegible] be the prisoner from the [illegible] written by him to deponents, was at the [illegible] *leged murder*, (28th October, 1856,) at [illegible] *Sierra County, State of California*, and [illegible] of the Sons of Temperance, of good [illegible] pute. The case has assumed a very [illegible] acter.

Suspension of the Cohoes Factories.

[From the Cohoes Cataract.

As several incorrect statements have been [illegible] published, respecting the influence of [illegible] the several manufacturing establishments [illegible] lage, we have taken the pains to get the [illegible] hope our contemporaries will correct [illegible] ments.

The Harmony (Cotton) Mills, which are [illegible] in the place, are running their carding [illegible] machinery six hours per day, and the [illegible] and have reduced the pay of the operatives [illegible] They will probably run at this rate until [illegible] market is easier.

The Ogden (Cotton) Mills run half [illegible] wages of the operatives remain the same.

The Strong (Cotton) Mills run 9 hours [illegible] the wages remain as usual.

C. H. ADAMS & Co., (Knitting Mills,) [illegible] up their stock on hand, and intend to [illegible] market is in a better condition and [illegible] Thus three hundred hands will be thrown [illegible] ployment.

The Mohawk River (Knitting) Mills [illegible] ations on Saturday last, and discharged [illegible] about 500 in number.

The Baily Manufacturing Co.'s (Knitting) [illegible] discontinued manufacturing Sept. 31st., and [illegible] close entirely to-day. The closing of [illegible] threw 300 hands out of employment.

The (Knitting) Mills of G. J. Ross [illegible] last Saturday night. They employed about [illegible] who are now out of work.

The Halcyon (Knitting) Mill will continue [illegible] tions until the present stock is exhausted, [illegible] probably last until the middle of November [illegible] will stop if the times do not improve. [illegible] ployment to about 100 hands.

The (Knitting) Mill of Messrs. A[illegible] BUSHMAN, runs about two thirds of the time [illegible] continue until their stock is used up, when [illegible] probably discontinue altogether. They [illegible] 75 hands.

MANSFIELD & HAY, manufacturers of [illegible] have discontinued entirely, and discharged [illegible] hands, 50 in number.

S. HILLMONG, manufacturer of cotton [illegible] half time. He employs 150 hands.

E. HUBER'S woolen factory is running [illegible] thirds of the time, at wages reduced 10 [illegible]

D. SIMMONS & Co., axe manufacturers, [illegible] charged about one-third of their help, and [illegible] bly discharge more if there is not a change [illegible] better soon.

It is unnecessary to state that with 2,000 [illegible] sons out of employment, and the gloomy [illegible] fore us, Cohoes presents anything but an [illegible] picture.

DEATH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE [illegible] —It becomes our painful duty to announce [illegible] cease of the venerable GEORGE WASHINGTON [illegible] CUSTIS, the last of the members of the [illegible] WASHINGTON. Mr. CUSTIS died at Arlington [illegible] city, after a brief illness, on the morning of [illegible] inst., in the 77th year of his age. For [illegible] he had stood alone in his relations to the [illegible] his Country, ever anxious, with filial [illegible] affection, to illustrate his character [illegible] rich stores of his never-failing memory [illegible] ward an annual tribute to his [illegible] Known and honored by his fellow-countrymen [illegible] departure will awaken universally a [illegible] Born amid the great events of the Revolution [illegible] death of his father (Col. CUSTIS, of the [illegible] son of Mrs. WASHINGTON by a former [illegible] which occurred near the close of the war [illegible] his home during childhood and youth at [illegible] non, where his manners were formed after [illegible] blest models; and from the great worthies [illegible] period, frequent guests there, he received [illegible] of wisdom and patriotism that were [illegible] Under the counsels of WASHINGTON, he [illegible] classical studies at Princeton, and, when [illegible] death of his great guide and father, and [illegible] his revered grandmother, he devoted [illegible] literary and agricultural pursuits on his [illegible] of Arlington, the gift, by will, of that [illegible] He was early united in marriage to Miss [illegible] FITZHUGH, of Virginia, a lady of [illegible] lencies in all the relations of life, and whose [illegible] ble loss, three years ago, he continued with [illegible] and affectionate admiration to his final day, [illegible] ly to deplore. One daughter, (Mrs. LEE, wife of Col. ROBERT LEE, of the army,) and several grand[illegible] survive him.

Mr. CUSTIS was distinguished by an [illegible] for eloquence, poetry and the fine arts; [illegible] edge of history, particularly the history of [illegible] try; for great powers of conversation, [illegible] ready and generous hospitality, for kindness to the poor, for patriotism, for [illegible] for a more than filial devotion to the [illegible] character of WASHINGTON. His early [illegible] death of General LINGAN and the [illegible] LEE were everywhere read and admired by those who dissented from the sentiments [illegible] beauty of conception and impassioned [illegible] *National Intelligencer.*

A SINGULAR CASE OF V[illegible] —[illegible] months since, the partner of a commercial [illegible] this City, was taken to a lunatic asylum, [illegible] ranged, as was said, by his unparalleled [illegible] business. During the year previous [illegible] cleared $1,300,000. He died in the [illegible] own estate was valued at $2,300,000, all [illegible] the concern of which he was a partner [illegible] itself failed the other day, and is now [illegible] ly insolvent. One item of the assets of [illegible] estate was a thousand shares of the [illegible] Railroad stock, which was selling at the [illegible] decease, at $140 a share, and which was [illegible] paying up the instalments, $500,000. The [illegible] perty sold yesterday at public sale at [illegible] All this occurred within eighteen months [illegible] perity, the insanity, the decease and the [illegible] *Eve. Post.*

A dreadful scene of crime and debauchery occurred at Yorkville, Canada, a few days since. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the [illegible] of one Edward O'Connor and wife, in a [illegible] town. The man and the woman had been [illegible] some time, and on further search the body of a new-born child was discovered on a shelf. Two [illegible] who had acted as midwife and nurse to the [illegible] during labor, were found after [illegible] were imprisoned on a charge of [illegible] causing the death of the child. The man [illegible] and these two women appear to have had [illegible] orgie. It was testified that six [illegible] consumed by the four in a few hours. O'Connor was once a respectable man, but his wife was a [illegible] and he fell into her ways. Two orphan children are left, who were placed in the Asylum.

BROKEN BANKS VS. SPECIE.—The [illegible] *Transcript* says: "A gentleman coming to [illegible] in the cars a few days ago offered to the [illegible] payment for his fare a Providence bill. [illegible] and the [illegible] given. [illegible] Island money. The passenger then [illegible] gold piece, and the conductor [illegible] [illegible] in bills. 'No,' said the passenger, [illegible] coin in return, if you please, and [illegible] as the pocket of the official [illegible] sum in change, he left, [illegible] [illegible] Rhode Island bill. 'No, Sir,' said [illegible] offered you current money [illegible] you may get your fare if you [illegible]

The British expedition to the Red [illegible] reached the terminus of its journey [illegible] ember. The Indians along the [illegible] exceptions, a miserable set. The [illegible] cribed as a succession of [illegible] and detached houses scattered along [illegible] he river for about its [illegible]. The people [illegible] wretched condition; they have no [illegible] quently only raise as much produce as [illegible] heir own consumption. They have to [illegible] all their goods at Fort Garry, and [illegible] prices.

The cotton-planters of [illegible] in Convention at Victoria, to [illegible] cause of Cotton. The visit of Mr. [illegible] ernment Agent, was regarded with [illegible] resolved to afford him hospitality and [illegible] facilities for prosecuting his investigation [illegible] culture.

[illegible]

A Seasonable Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present state of things leads to a contraction of our accustomed charities while there is an urgent demand for their extension, in the multiplication of [illegible] on the approach of Winter, and deprived of employment and without the means of procuring it. [illegible] It is plain that the best mode [illegible] to secure work and wages. [illegible] to invite attention to the Brooklyn [illegible] Society, at No. 86 Court-street [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] has been to furnish needle work [illegible] Paying no rent, having the gratuitous services of its managers, and looking for its profits, the supply or sale of these articles at ordinary prices, has enabled its officers to pay very liberal wages.

But now the orders for work are diminishing, and the articles already made remain unsold. This is especially so in regard to garments for ordinary wear, [illegible] and they are daily compelled to [illegible] them.

Now my object is to ask those who may read this, to aid, if they can, this Association,—not by direct contribution, (which can hardly be looked for in these times,) but by sending orders for work, or by purchases of goods [illegible] So long as the Society can find sale for its productions, its operations are self-sustaining, and those who aid it *get value for all that they advance.* Its managers are unwearied in their efforts to sustain its operations. The writer of this has had personal knowledge of the good resulting from their labors, and he has learned with deep concern of their inability to expand or even to continue their present supply of relief and charity. He, therefore, through your columns, appeals to the public to sustain them. R.

FIRST SPECIAL AID TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. TALLMADGE, General Police Superintendent, on Monday selected SAMUEL BREVOORT, Esq., as his First Special Aid, and addressed him the following note:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 88 White-street, New-York, Oct. 12, 1857.

SAMUEL BREVOORT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have selected you as my First Special Aid, and solicit your acceptance of the same. I am aware that your duties may be onerous, but your characteristic zeal and devotion to any duty that may be imposed upon you has secured my fullest confidence, and ever will the friendship of Yours truly,

F. A. TALLMADGE,
Gen'l Sup't of the Metropolitan Police.

THE CARRIER PIGEONS.—Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* was HENRY J. ROGERS, Esq., of Baltimore. On approaching Sandy-Hook, the steamer was neared by the News Agent of the Associated Press, when Mr. ROGERS hove overboard a message to his wife, which was immediately conveyed to the telegraph office by a carrier pigeon, and thence telegraphed to Baltimore. When he stepped ashore from the steamer, he was met with a message from his wife, telegraphed from Baltimore, informing him they were all well at home, &c.

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Mr. WENTWORTH S. BUTLER was unanimously elected by the Trustees of the New-York Society Library at their meeting on Tuesday evening, to fill the office of Librarian of that institution.

Inquests.

INQUEST UPON AN UNKNOWN WOMAN.—On Friday night last a woman was found lying insensible on the pavement, corner of Morris and Greenwich streets. She was taken to the Hospital and died on Sunday night. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body on Monday, and the evidence showed that her death was caused by apoplexy.

THE LATE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Monday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner PERRY, on the body of James Kelly, the boy run over on Friday last by a Harlem railroad car. The evidence showed that the occurrence was accidental, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 73, 82, 189, 101, 109, 171, 173, 175, 219, 209, 9, 32, 60, 104, 153, [illegible] 60, 100, 106, 112, 119, [illegible] 249, 262, 274, 281, 310.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 231, 279, 77, 407 to 411, 415, [illegible] 450, 466, 277, 286.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 1642 to 1650. *Part II.*—Nos. 1601, 1607 to 1661, 1669, 1660, 1611, 1558.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Dunphy vs. Northern Indiana Railroad Company et al.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

[illegible] *vs. Jas. W. Webb.*—Order [illegible] to costs [illegible]

Sherman vs. Wells, President of American Express Company.—Let the order below be reversed without costs, and an order be entered declaring the service of the case and exceptions equivalent to a notice of appeal, although informal, and allowing defendant to amend such notice, and serve, as of the day of that service, a more formal notice of appeal.

Fisher vs. Perkins.—Order vacating order of arrest, affirmed with costs.

Dale vs. Radcliff et al.—Order refusing to vacate order of arrest, affirmed with costs.

Loquett vs. Bank of Sing Sing.—Judgment ordered in favor of the plaintiff affirmed with costs.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S CASE.

The case of Mrs. Cunningham came up this morning before the General Term of the Supreme Court, according to adjournment, and the defendant was summoned to appear. As she failed to respond to the call, her counsel, Mr. Chatfield, stated that one of her [illegible] had called at his office yesterday, and told him that [illegible] was unwell, and would probably be unable to appear in Court to-day. The matter was accordingly postponed until Saturday morning at [illegible] and the District-Attorney gave notice that in the defendant should not then appear he should apply for a bench warrant for her arrest.

Mr. Chatfield replied that there could be no doubt that Mrs. Cunningham would then be present, as it would be altogether for her disadvantage to absent herself. The matter to be investigated now, it will be remembered, is whether Judge Peabody erred in adjudicating on the question of bail and admitting the defendant to bail, after the Recorder had rendered a decision refusing it. The question of the change of venue in Mrs. Cunningham's case also comes up for adjudication, pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday next, at the same time and place.

The Sickles and Bennett Libel Suit—Certiorari Granted.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 12.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

In the matter of the application of Jas. G. Bennett for Certiorari.—This morning Messrs. Field and Galbraith obtained a writ of *certiorari*, directed to Justice Davison, directing him to certify the papers and make a return to be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

THE PAYMENT OF THE EX-POLICEMEN.

Patrick Murphy et al. vs. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.—The facts of this case have been repeatedly published in the TIMES, and it will be unnecessary again to report them. It came up yesterday. Mr. Dyott first moved, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the returns made by the Commissioners be stricken out as informal. It appears that the return was signed by the President *pro tem* of the Board, but did not state that it was done by *order of the Board*. Mr. Dyott stated that three of the members of the Board (one half of the number,) were opposed to the return, and had not authorized it. He therefore claimed that the return was informal. After some discussion the case was adjourned until Friday next, to allow the writ to be amended.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

RECEIVER FOR THE OCEAN BANK.

Samuel Hall vs. The Ocean Bank. This morning the plaintiff obtained from Judge PEABODY the appointment of D. Randolph Martin as Receiver of the Ocean Bank—he to give security in the sum of $100,000. All moneys collected, on reaching $5,000, to be deposited in the United States Trust Company. John A. Mapes for plaintiff; E. L. Fancher for defendant.

THE GROCERS' BANK.

Charles D. Gettings was appointed receiver of the Grocer's Bank.

A FIFTH-AVENUE LADY'S LOVE-LETTERS IN TROUBLE.

Coppay vs. Coppay.—This was a divorce suit brought by a lady against her husband, but which was finally settled. It seems that Mr. Whitmore, an attorney, had obtained certain highly interesting love-letters, written by a Fifth-avenue lady to the defendant, couched in the most tender and beautiful language. Mr. F. G. Young, counsel for the defendant, desired to obtain possession of these letters, and yesterday made a motion asking that Mr. Whitmore might be compelled to deliver them up. Mr. Whitmore declined so to do on the ground that he had a lien upon them for counsel fees due him from the plaintiff. He had copies of the letters, and was proceeding to read them when Mr. Young objected to any report of their contents or the name of the writer, as the divorce case, for which they were to serve as evidence, had been settled, and all parties desired that they should be destroyed.

His Honor ordered Mr. Whitmore to seal up the letters, and deliver them into the custody of the Court, together with his affidavit that they were all inclosed, and that he had made no copies.

DECISIONS.

John H. Leeds et al. vs. The New Granada Canal Company.—Motion to open inquest granted.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Harmon K. Wells vs. Geo. A. Wendell.—Motion denied—costs to abide the event.

In the matter of the petition of Augustus Roller et al.—Application denied, with leave to renew on further papers.

CANGEMI'S CASE.

A motion for a change of venue in the second trial of Cangemi will be heard before the General Term of the Supreme Court on Saturday next.

Application for a Warrant for Libel against the Editor of the Herald—Warrant granted by the Recorder—Bennett apprehended and placed in nominal custody.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday morning immediately on His Honor taking his seat on the Bench, Mr. Hall, District-Attorney, rose and made an application for the arrest of James Gordon Bennett, the editor of the *Herald*, for two libels on Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., which appeared in his journal on the 6th and 7th Sept., 1857. He spoke as follows:

If your Honor please: There being a little *hiatus* in the business of the Court, I rise to say a few words to your Honor as a magistrate rather than as a Judge of the Court, sitting in open Court, as it may happen that I shall not have another opportunity to do so to-day. I can only express my regret that my official engagements last week at the Court of Appeals, and yesterday, in another direction, prevented my being present at the discussion of what I deemed to be a highly important motion in criminal practice before your Honor, touching the question as to what right a defendant has, after bail having been given by him distinctly to appear at some other tribunal, to claim a preliminary examination. It is unnecessary for me to take any part in the matter otherwise than to say, it being, perhaps, due to your Honor, as well as myself, that the order you made yesterday meets with my hearty concurrence, both as a lawyer and as an officer of this Court. A very mischievous practice has sometimes prevailed of allowing parties to give bail to appear at this Court, and then to give them an examination—a practice which has been very properly frowned upon by the United States Court, in a case in which the United States District-Attorney, John McKeon, was engaged, and one of the ex-Judges of this Court on the other side; and if I had been present, I would have resisted to the utmost of my professional ability any such ratification by this Court of the idea of sending a case back again to a magistrate after a party had given, distinctly, and with knowledge of all his legal rights, bail to appear at this Court. I can only express my regret that the City Judge felt it his duty to act otherwise. But I am very glad that this Court, by the decision of your Honor, has come back to what I conceive to be the correct practice. These remarks, may it please your Honor, would have been out of place if I was not now here to make a motion founded on somewhat the same matter. I am officially informed that this defendant, James Gordon Bennett, the editor and proprietor of the *New-York Herald*, has expressed himself exceedingly dissatisfied with the fact of his not being able to procure an examination. Now, unfortunately, the rules of law do not allow such an examination in the case to which I have just referred, but the rules of law will permit such an examination in another matter, and at my request Mr. Sickles has made another affidavit upon a new libel which I hold in my hand, and I have to pray that a warrant may issue. The affidavit of Mr. Sickles, which is properly sworn to, is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel E. Sickles being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides at the foot of Ninety-First street, North River, in said City and County, and is a Counsellor at Law, and makes his affidavit at the request of the District Attorney.

That he is acquainted with James Gordon Bennett, and knows him to be the editor and proprietor of a newspaper known as the New-York *Herald*, published in the City of New-York, a copy of which, of the date of Oct. 6, 1857, is made part hereof. That deponent annexes hereto one copy of said paper, and charges that in an article commencing the fourth column of the fourth page of the date of Tuesday, October 6, 1857, is contained divers gross charges against this deponent, especially the following sentence: "Let him paint in the most glowing colors that his eloquence can depict, how a young cadet of Tammany may enjoy the spoils of office through an untried indictment for theft from a Post-Office."

That said sentence refers to this deponent, as he verily believes, and charges him by necessary implication with having been indicted for a theft from a Post-office, and thereby having committed a felony.

That the whole article against this deponent, and especially the said charge, is entirely false, and as he verily believes is malicious, from the fact that this deponent having already caused the arrest and holding to bail of the said Bennett on a charge of libel, the said Bennett almost daily endeavors to hold up this deponent to public ridicule and contempt.

Deponent therefore charges that the said James Gordon Bennett wilfully and maliciously caused to be published of and concerning this deponent the false and libellous matter aforesaid, and prays that he may be arrested therefor, and dealt with according to law.

Deponent also prays that if an examination into this charge be demanded by the said James Gordon Bennett, that as further witnesses on his behalf, Hon. Abraham D. Russell, one Crean, and Messrs. Smythe and Albaugh, (the former of whom, as deponent is informed, is an intimate friend and confidant of the said Bennett, the second of whom as deponent is informed, is his wife's brother, and the two latter of whom, as deponent is informed, are foremen of the printing office of the said newspaper,) may be subpœnaed for; that this deponent is informed and verily believes the said persons are possessed of material facts showing the *animus* of the said defendant, Bennett, in preparing the aforesaid article, and regarding his immediate connection therewith.

(Signed) DAN. E. SICKLES.

Sworn to before me, this 13th day of October, A. D. 1857. JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

I have now to request that your Honor will issue the proper warrant, if you are satisfied, as I have no doubt you will be, as it is very carefully prepared, that this affords ground for a warrant to so issue upon a charge of libel. In the course of the day, at my request, the same gentleman will make another affidavit touching similar matters, and I ask, that another warrant shall issue, and the defendant will not only have an opportunity of an examination in the fullest manner, but will have no reason to complain that his legal rights are infringed upon.

In conclusion, I have only to express my most heartfelt satisfaction, thus publicly, that there has been found in this City a Judge who has thus fearlessly and legally performed his duty. It is due to the [illegible] to state that your Honor has had courage enough to apply the law to this man. You, Sir, are the only Judge in this county, with the exception of Judge William Kent, who has ever had the moral courage to face this defendant in these [illegible] all [illegible] of this Court, but against this very complainant. The affidavit that I hold in my hand shows a gross case of libel. While I am speaking, I will state that a little paragraph has appeared in one of the papers to the effect that on Sunday night, in company with one of the counsel, I met Mr. Bennett in the Everett House, and informed him that his attendance was required yesterday. Your Honor knows that it is my rule never to notice anything personal to myself that occurs in the papers, though even charges should be made against me of felony or murder. I only mention this in connection with this circumstance to say that the latter part of the paragraph was groundless. I did not give him official notice then, but I do now, by respectfully requesting that a warrant may issue. In relation to the first part of that paragraph, that I hold personal intercourse with James Gordon Bennett, it is due to myself to say that I never had any personal intercourse with him, and it is unnecessary to say that I never wish or intend to. If your Honor will take these papers and make out the warrant, I shall feel obliged to you.

Mr. Hall then handed up to the Court the libel and affidavit of Mr. Sickles, whereupon the Recorder issued the following warrant, and placed it for execution in the hands of officer Lowery.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—To any Constable or Policeman of the City of New-York: Whereas, complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, Recorder, in and for the said City, by Daniel E. Sickles, of said City, that James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the newspaper called the New-York *Herald*, did, on the 6th and 7th of October, 1857, print and publish a libel of and concerning the said Daniel E. Sickles. These are therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to command you, the said constable and policeman, and every of you, to apprehend the body of the said defendant, and forthwith bring him before me, or some other magistrate, for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, to answer the said charge, and to be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal, this 13th day of October, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

At two o'clock Mr. Bennett, in the custody of an officer, accompanied by his counsel, entered the Court.

At three o'clock the Court adjourned, and the Recorder intimated that he was prepared to hear the case.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE RECORDER AS A MAGISTRATE.

The Recorder—(to Mr. Field)—Do you appear in this case?

Mr. Field—I do.

The Recorder—Will you cross-examine the complainant in this case?

Mr. Field—I will.

Mr. Graham stated that Mr. Sickles was in attendance and ready for examination. He (Mr. Sickles) desired to be cross-examined on the spot.

Mr. Field asked for an adjournment, as Mr. Whiting had been called away to attend a funeral.

The Court said that he had always followed the rule that when two counsel were engaged in a case and one was present that no adjournment could be granted.

Mr. Field wished it to be understood that he was not the counsel to conduct this preliminary examination. He was counsel for the defendant in other matters, and had only been asked to come there simply because Mr. Whiting was not able to attend.

Mr. Graham thought that the application was, under the circumstances, reasonable, and would make no objection to the proposition of the counsel for an adjournment.

Mr. Field said he desired that Mr. Whiting should conduct this matter. He would then certainly have the satisfaction of knowing that he had done everything that he could to avoid the unpleasant necessity of his cross-examining Mr. Sickles or any other of the witnesses.

The Court—(To Mr. Field)—Do I understand you to say that you are not the counsel in this case.

Mr. Field—For the purposes of this examination I am not.

Mr. Graham—It is my wish that every courtesy should be extended to Mr. Field, but to his client none. He is unworthy of any. He is not a respectable man. If he had been, he would have restrained what has already transpired. If he were a gentleman, one complaint would have been sufficient to have brought him to his senses, and made him conduct himself like a decent member of society. He sets the criminal law at defiance, and, as I have shown, intends to burlesque it.

Mr. Field objected to personal abuse.

Mr. Graham said that the learned counsel had addressed the Court as though in the examination of Mr. Sickles there would be something unpleasant, which he (Mr. Field) sought to avoid. He (Mr. Graham) would never believe that would arise unless it was intended to gratify the tastes and wishes of a blackguard (the defendant). Mr. Sickles could be subjected to cross-examination like any other gentleman, but if to gratify the vindictive malice of the defendant they meant to insult him, he could then understand what was meant "by the necessity," to which the counsel had referred. If, however, the examination was conducted in a respectable way, there could be no unpleasantness in it. As Mr. Whiting was managing counsel for the defence, and had been obliged to be absent, that was sufficient reason to postpone the examination; but, if Mr. Field did not want to enter upon it, because he considered it an unpleasant duty, he (Mr. G.) would oppose a postponement.

Mr. Field called on the Court to rebuke Mr. Graham for his improper remarks.

The Court expressed regret that the counsel should indulge in personal allusions. It was stated by the counsel on the hearing of the case (Mr. Field) that this was an important case on political grounds. It was also insinuated that peculiar means had been resorted to to bring this question before him (the Recorder.) He considered such allusions as a gross insult to himself. The observations of both counsel were uncalled for. It had also been insinuated that there had been some misunderstanding between the City Judge and himself, which, however, was utterly untrue. He hoped that the examination would henceforth be conducted without personal abuse, and when it had concluded he would dispose of the question promptly without fear or favor to any party.

Mr. Field denied that he had said anything which called for the censure of the Court. Judge Whiting might have done so, but he was perfectly innocent of having uttered an improper expression.

Mr. Graham wished it to be understood that the Court had applied the remark to both counsel, as Bennett would so alter his report, which would appear to-morrow morning, that the community would infer that his Honor alluded only to himself (Mr. Graham.)

Mr. Field—I deny that I have ever used one single expression disrespectful to the Court or counsel, or in any way that any one could take exception to.

Mr. Graham—Your Honor will remember that at the outset of counsel's remarks in the closing argument for the defendant, he said that this was the most intensely political controversy now pending in our Courts.

Mr. Field—But that remark did not apply to the Judge, the District-Attorney or the counsel. I meant that Mr. Sickles on the one side and Mr. Bennett on the other, represent two sections of the so-called Democratic party which are engaged in a deadly conflict—the most deadly that we have had for long years. I mean that it is the most intensely political controversy that has ever been known in our Courts. When I stated that I was not employed as counsel I wish that remark to apply to this preliminary examination. I am counsel to argue any question of law, and if there be a trial I shall then appear, but in the preliminary examination I shall not.

The District-Attorney—A question now comes up which involves my official consistency or inconsistency. I have invariably insisted, as matter of law, that when a party is arrested and carried before a magistrate, pending the examination there can be no such thing as bail or limited custody. I have done that with men charged with murder, burglary, or of any other offence, even a slight misdemeanor. In this State no such thing as limited custody exists. I therefore insist, if this matter is to be adjourned, this defendant, like every other, must go into custody, except he gives bail to answer the indictment. I merely submit this point. Your Honor is the sole judge of it, and will say what disposition shall be made with the body of this defendant, as with the body of any other defendant which is brought before any other magistrate or yourself.

Mr Field believed that any such disposition would be an outrage from whatever quarter it came.

The District-Attorney said that if the learned Counsel could point out an authority in opposition to the proposition he had advanced he would acquiesce in the practice.

The Court—Under the statute there is no power given to take bail during an examination, but it has grown into a practice, and from almost the necessity of the case in the absence of any law directly authorizing that, in cases where the Court is perfectly satisfied that there is no danger from the escape of a party, it makes out the commitment and places it in the hands of the officer. Certainly there is no reason why I should adopt a different course in this case. I shall do in this case precisely as I should do in the case of any other individual where I was satisfied that the ends of Justice would be fully answered by placing the commitment in the hands of the officer without giving the officer any directions.

The further investigation of this matter was then adjourned until to-day (Wednesday) at three o'clock P. M.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF STEALING PAINTINGS AND FURNITURE.—Mr. Egbert L. Vells, owner of the house No. 27 Amity-street, rented the premises some time since to James Boyd. He reserved, however, a room in which he stored a number of oil-paintings and household furniture, valued altogether at $3,000. On the night of the 6th inst. the paintings and furniture were removed. The paintings turned up subsequently at a picture store under the Lafarge House, but no clue as yet has been obtained of the furniture. A young man named Charles King, step-son of Boyd, and Charles Lewis, an escaped convict, are suspected as being the parties who stole the property, and Boyd and his wife are charged with being accessories. The four parties named were arrested yesterday on complaint of Mr. Vells and taken before Justice Osborn at the Tombs, and held to await examination. The person having the paintings at the picture store, gave his name as Charles Wall, but he is believed to have been Charles King, one of the prisoners. Lewis, or as he is more generally known, "Dutch Low," was sentenced some time since at the Court of Sessions to State Prison for two years and six months, but while being taken from the Court slipped the cuffs off his hands and escaped, from the officers.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Messrs. Bristed and Calkins, ship chandlers, at No. 218 West-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice OSBORN against Charles Ruland, residing at Green Point, L. I., charging him with having obtained from them through false representations, in July last, a barrel of oil valued at $46. They allege that Ruland, at the time of making the purchase, gave his name as Michael Murray, of Green Point, and that upon such representations they sold him the oil. Officer Gardiner, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested Ruland at Green Point, and brought him to the City, and Justice OSBORN committed him to the Tombs for trial.

ASSAULT UPON A NEGRO.—About 12½ o'clock Monday morning, John H. Cisco, a negro, was attacked in Oak-street, near Roosevelt-street, by some half-dozen white persons unknown to him, and severely beaten. Cisco drew a dirk knife and stabbed in the left side John Neary, an Irish laborer, suspecting him with being one of the assailants, after which he ran away. He was afterwards arrested and taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house, and Neary was conveyed to the Hospital.

NEWSPAPER AGENT CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—Alonzo A. Babcock, who has been employed for several months past as Advertising Agent and Collector for Porter's *Spirit of the Times*, was arrested on Monday, charged with embezzling $65 of moneys he had collected belonging to the paper. The accused was taken before Alderman HEALY, Acting Magistrate at the Tombs, and gave bail in the sum of $500, to answer the charge before the Court of Sessions.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Intelligence was sent on Monday to the Deputy-Superintendent's Office that counterfeit threes on the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Bank of this City were being put in circulation in several Wards. A telegraphic message was sent to the various Precincts that Officers might be put on the alert to make arrests. No arrests were announced at a late hour.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. STINSON.—Mr. Stinson, the editor of the *Dog Book*, charged with encouraging gambling in a late number of his paper, on Monday gave bail in the sum of $250, before Justice WOOD, to appear for trial before the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Casper C. Childs became his surety.

A CRAZY WOMAN ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.—Mrs. Mary [illegible]gherty, a crazy woman, on Monday evening jumped off Pier No. 18 East River, having in her arms an infant child. Barney Conray, a rigger, rescued them.

LONG ISLAND.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Report of Deaths in the city of Brooklyn, from the 3d to the 10th of October, 1857. Males 59, Females 63. Total 122. Men 17, Boys 42, Women 21, Girls 42.

Diseases.—Consumption, 14; Convulsions, 14; Marasmus, 10; Diseases of the Brain, 9; Dysentery, 7; Cholera Infantum, 6; Scarlet Fever, 5; Inflammation of the Lungs, 5; Inflammation of the Bowels, 5; Stillborn, 5; Croup, 4; Old Age, 3; Premature Birth, 3; Inflammation of Stomach, 2; Congestion of Lungs, 2; Typhoid Fever, 2; Dropsy, 2; Suffocation, 2; Disease of the Heart, 2; Ulceration of Mouth, 1; Disease of the Liver, 1; Billious Fever, 1; Remittent Fever, 1; Intermittent Fever, 1; Malformation, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Disease of Hip, 1; Cholera Morbus, 1; Hooping Cough, 1; Tumor, 1; Paralysis, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Accidental, 1; Teething, 1; Peritonitis, 1; Dropsy of Lungs, 1; Debility, 1; Diarrhea, 1; Scrofula, 1.

Ages.—Under one year, 51; from one to two, 14; two to five, 10; five to ten, 6; ten to twenty, 2; twenty to thirty, 6; thirty to forty, 6; forty to fifty, 9; fifty to sixty, 4; sixty to seventy, 2; seventy to eighty, 3; eighty to ninety, 2.

Nativity.—United States, 97; Ireland, 18; England, 2; Germany, 4; Holland, 1.

W. CLEVELAND, H. O.

BURGLARY.—The house of WM. B. BUCKMASTER, in Hamilton-street, near Gates-avenue, was entered on Sunday night and robbed of property valued at $80.

The superintendents, teachers and other friends of Sabbath Schools in Buffalo have held several meetings relative to the calling of a Convention of Sabbath School teachers and others for the purpose of discussing several questions pertaining to the cause, hoping thereby to devise means for its extension and greater efficiency.

Mrs. Spitz died in Marietta, Georgia, a few days ago, while inhaling chloroform for the purpose of having a cancer extracted.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and somewhat nominal. Pearls $6 75; Pots, $6 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Inactive at old rates. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c., and Native Ceylon, 12c. ℔ ℔. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 104,535 pkgs., including 80,127 bags Rio, 9,600 mats Java, 200 bags Government Java, 700 bags Ceylon, 9,608 bags Maracaibo, 1,080 bags Laguayra, and 2,900 Bahia. Mr. WM. H. SCOTT, broker, says: "The market for Rio Coffee continues very dull, the financial troubles affecting all branches of trade. The moderate demand that prevails is freely met by holders generally, at a slight concession on the above quotations. A shipment of 1000 bags Maracaibo, from first hands, has been made to Europe."

COTTON—Unaltered in demand and value.

FISH—Quiet; prices tending downwards.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in slack request at reduced prices. Sales, 5,400 bbls.:

Superfine State	$4 40@$4 50
Extra State	4 60@ 4 80
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 4 50
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 5 25
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 65@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 40@ 7 25

Canadian is in slack demand at easier rates; sales 550 bbls. good superfine to extra, at $4 90@$5 80 ℔ barrel. Southern Flour is plentier and cheaper. Sales, 800 barrels good mixed to choice extra at $5 30@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 75@$4 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and down nearly 5c. ℔ bushel; sales 30,000 bushels, including ordinary white Western, at $1 07@$1 10; ordinary to fair red do., 96c.@$1 10; good to prime white Southern, at $1 25@$1 30; prime red do., at $1 20; and damaged Southern, at 75c.@$1 ℔ bushel. Corn is quite heavy and lower; sales 43,000 bushels, at 64c.@66c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull, at 70c.; and Barley, at 70c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 56c.@58c. for Western, 53c.@57c. for State; 44c.@48c. for Jersey; and 35c.@42c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. The exports from the Dock, at Richmond, Va., during September, included 19,838 bbls. of Flour, 9,646 bushels of Wheat, and 21,848 bushels of Feed.

HAY—Is in rather better supply, the receipts having been to a fair extent, especially of baled. The demand is good, both for shipment and for City use. Prices are somewhat less uniform, ranging from 55c.@75c. for baled, and 60c.@$1 for loose, ℔ 100 ℔s. Salt Hay is scarce, and it is in moderate request, at 56¼c.@62½c. ℔ 100 ℔s., and $8 ℔ ton. Straw sells as fast as it arrives at 75c.@87½c. for loose, ℔ 100 ℔s.; and $2 75@$4 50 for bundled, ℔ 100 sheaves.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet; quotations unsettled.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for common, and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sparingly sought after at our quotations; Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Dull and unsettled.

OILS—Very quiet and generally tending downwards.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and nominal. No important movements to-day. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 11c. for Hams, 10c.@11c. for Middles, and 10c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon, 10c.@12c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last embrace only small lots fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ℔ ℔. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only retail lots, at $13 50@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Continues in limited request at drooping rates: $3 62½@$4 62½ for inferior to strictly prime, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Heavy and languid. Sales have been confined to small lots Cuba, &c., at from 4¾c.@7c., cash, and four months credit, ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Depressed and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ ℔.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin 1s.@1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef 2s. ℔ tc., and heavy goods 12s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULARS.

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13—1 P. M.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 29th ult., ℔ *Persia*. Considerable fluctuations have been experienced in our market. A good inquiry has existed for shipment to Great Britain, but operations have been much impeded by the unparalleled crisis in the money market, rendering exchange extremely difficult of sale. To-day's quotations show a decline of 80c. ℔ bbl. in State, and 25c. in Ohio brands.

WHEAT—Owing to the financial troubles, the supply has been very small, particularly that of Western. The inquiry for Great Britain has been good, but with a continued difficulty in the negotiation of exchange, many shippers have been out of the market. Prices of most descriptions are lower.

INDIAN CORN—Mixed Western, 65c.@66c. ℔ 56 ℔s.

RYE—Nominal, 70c. ℔ 56 ℔s.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. ℔ bbl. Liverpool, Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl. Grain 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel. Havre, Flour 80c.@90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain 12½c. ℔ bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Texas paper states that a man named William Anderson was hung last week somewhere near the line between Atascosa and [illegible] Oak counties, near where he lived. He was taken from his bed in the night, by some eight or ten persons, leaving behind his wife and two children. The wife, with her children, wandered to a distant neighbor, and gave the information. The causes for the hanging we have not learned. He lived quite a distance from any neighbor.

One John Jump killed Moses Neuman, near Salisbury, N. C., a few days ago. Both were hired by the same man, when Jump assumed the air of an overseer, and a quarrel ensued, which ended in murder. The murderer was arrested.

One Wm. Connor, a stone-mason, and intemperate, cut his throat with a table-knife, in Vicksburg, a day or two ago.

The Postmaster-General has appointed six special mail agents for the Baltimore and Cincinnati route, at a salary of $1,000. They are never to lose sight of the mail until it is delivered.

Billy Bowlegs, with all his warriors, had taken refuge on an island in the south of the Everglades.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTER'S SPIRIT
Of this week will contain full particulars of the
GREAT NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS,
And Diagrams of the most interesting Games.
THE CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND,
And
TEN BROECK'S GREAT MATCH FOR $100,000.
THE GREAT FIGHT
BETWEEN CAUNT AND LANGHAM,
In England, and
HORRIGAN AND LAZARUS
In Canada.
THE CRUISE OF THE KARTANNER.
And other Original Literary productions, News of the Week, Markets, the Drama, &c., &c.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Price, Six Cents.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
GEORGE W. MATSELL & CO., having become the Editors and Proprietors of this highly popular and interesting Journal, will hereafter conduct it under their own immediate supervision. The high standing heretofore enjoyed by these gentlemen, while managing the Police of this City, is a guarantee to the public that it will advocate correct principles and be a terror to thieves. The number for the present week is unusually interesting, and will repay a perusal. It contains the life of
VIDOCQ.
Continued.
"Dodger's" Expositions as usual.
The Manchester Pickpocket. Full life. By "Dodger."
The particulars of nine murders.
Exclusive details of the Murder in Boston.
Rascalities in Chicago.
Criminal Intelligence from every State in the Union.
The great Crimes of all the countries in the world.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st., Wholesale Agents.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teaching, is desirous of making an engagement either as visiting governess, to instruct in the English branches and music, or to give lessons on the piano, either in this City or Brooklyn. Address, for two days, S. W. M., Box No. 1,456, Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIversity wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 21 12th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY FROM EUROPE having three years' experience as a teacher in this country, wishes a situation where her board will be paid by some hours' instruction in Music, French, German and English. For reference, apply to No. 41 Irving-place.

TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER OF French and music is wanted by the 1st of November, in a select boys' boarding school, near the City, to reside in the family. A native of France preferred. Address ALEXANDER, Times office, New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUPplies Schools with Teachers, Families with Tutors, Governesses and Teachers with desirable situations. Parties wishing engagements should apply at once. Good Teachers of Music and French wanted immediately.
SMITH & BOYD.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—TWO EXPERIENCED GIRLS, TO DO the work of a family; one for cooking, washing and ironing, and the other for nursing children and chamber-work. None need apply except those who can furnish the best of City references, and one willing and obliging. Application to be made at No. 45 Lexington-av. this day only, from 10 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A COAL OFFICE, TWO conductors, a time-keeper for a saw-mill, 6 men for steamers, 2 stewardess, 7 porters, a clerk for a grocery store, 2 express drivers, 4 boys for trades, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID, ONE who can sew well is required. Apply at No. 20 Washington-square, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, ENGLISH, Scotch or American preferred. Apply at No. 20 Washington-square, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN, Scotch or English woman, as nurse and seamstress. Wages $9. Inquire at No. 166 Perry-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
BUILDING HARDWARE of Every Description,
Bell-Hangers and Locksmiths' Materials.
STUBS and SHEFFIELD FILES and TOOLS,
STEEL WIRE, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 38 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

KEROSENE OILS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.
KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.
The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.
Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.
Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to
AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

RECEIVING COMMITTEE FOR THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions $1.—Donations not limited:
Mrs. Commander Hartstein, No. 107 Waverley-place.
Mrs. Commander Bullus, No. 30 East 25th-st.
Mrs. Commander Livingston, No. 29 East 23d-st.
Mrs. Purser Sinclair, No. 139 West 23d-st.
Mrs. Purser Barry, No. 47 Clinton-place.
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel, No. 237 10th-st.
Mrs. Gibbs, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. D'Oremieulx, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. Bell, No. 41 West 21st-st.
Mrs. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st.
Mrs. Leavenworth, No. 222 10th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 339 5th-av.
Miss Duer, No. 55 East 28th-st.
Miss Lord, No. 24 West 17th-st.
Mrs. Chas. King, Col. Coll., 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 19 West 21st-st.
Mrs. T. Mason, No. 12 2d-st.
Mrs. Sidney Mason, No. 132 5th-av.
Mrs. J. B. Murray, No. 127 5th-av.
Mrs. Ward, No. 164 5th-av.
Mrs. Valerio, No. 52 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Parish, No. 3 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Udolpho Wolfe, No. 99 West 14th-st.
Mrs. H. De B. Routh, No. 22 West 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Rantson, No. 48 5th-av.
Mrs. Dr. Anthon, cor. 10th-st. and 2d-av.
Mrs. J. Pyne, No. 35 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. H. W. Hills, No. 11 Brevoort-place.
Mrs. Dr. Bedford, No. 66 5th-av.
Mrs. Walter, No. 60 Clinton-place.
And the Treasurer, Mr. I. Bell, Jr. No. 26 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORIN, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Day-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 47 Water-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT BARGAINS.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, has just received three invoices of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, which must be sold before the 10th of December, and he is selling them at much less than the usual price. [illegible] ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] A. M., [illegible] At Glenwood [illegible] Office board and tuition for $150 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND. [illegible]

GEORGE [illegible] MULLEN'S Classical, French [illegible] School, No. 548 Broadway [illegible] WOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN [illegible]

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL [illegible]

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE [illegible] CHARLES BARTLETT, [illegible] Winter Term [illegible] commence on Wednesday [illegible] C. B. WARRING [illegible]

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 422 Broadway [illegible] LYON & KARGE [illegible] apply at Rooms.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad [illegible] J. W. ROUND, A. M., Principal [illegible] Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL [illegible] reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers, and a teacher of gymnastics [illegible] There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years [illegible] RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

WM. H. LEGGET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School [illegible] was reopened Sept. [illegible] Messrs. Nelson, de Fonda, Gallandet and [illegible] LOCKWOOD'S [illegible] way, and ROE'S, No. 687 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—REV. [illegible] RICHARDS and CHAS. A. SWIFT [illegible] Principals. The Fall term commenced [illegible] WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 [illegible] the Institute.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. [illegible] A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE PUPILS who have joined Mons. Pinard's dancing class at Mrs. HOWLAND'S School, No. 22 East 34th-st. [illegible] Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen [illegible] Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department [illegible] Drister, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—The Winter term commences on Monday, Nov. 2, and continues 22 weeks. The School is pleasantly situated in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn.; has been in operation 6 years [illegible] scholars limited to 12. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 233 Madison-av. [illegible] Circulars, with references [illegible] date. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-grounds and Gymnasium attached [illegible] between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS [illegible] takes charge of a limited number of school boys only.

PRIVATE EDUCATION—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 696 Broadway [illegible] A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline [illegible] &c., apply as above. E. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute, continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. [illegible] between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. [illegible] Church, where they will receive their pupils [illegible] September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 300 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select Boarding School for Boys. The [illegible] eighth Semi-Annual Session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857. Circulars may be obtained of DAVID S. ROWE, Principal.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable [illegible] taught at No. 261 6th-av., by its author, E. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 12 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year [illegible] received at any time. Full particulars at No. [illegible] st., up-stairs.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school [illegible] by two Englishmen.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, 19 miles from the City [illegible] The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. [illegible] at any time, and will be charged from the time of entering. E. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. [illegible] Bill per Term [illegible] dress Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

PIANO, GUITAR, &c., AND ALSO THE Spanish Language and Dancing taught by J. G. RIBAS, No. 263 Elm-st. Classes given at private residences and in Seminaries at moderate terms. For further particulars, address or call at his residence.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 216 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17, No. 4 West 32d-st. [illegible] from 5th-av.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. [illegible] of 31st-st.

THE MISSES ROHE RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. [illegible] West [illegible] will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, reopens Sept. [illegible] ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY F. DE LUCHAY OF Paris, No. 564 Broadway. Spanish and Italian, also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] East [illegible] Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. [illegible]

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at Mr. [illegible] Academy [illegible] Broadway.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums [illegible] I have used this process for thirteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. [illegible] N. GRISWOLD [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] ROOFS [illegible] Fire and Water-proof [illegible] Warranted three years.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning,—[illegible] served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight [illegible] Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty [illegible]

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] must be accompanied by the name [illegible] not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith [illegible]

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent [illegible]

[illegible] correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The [illegible] steamship Arabia leaves this port [illegible] for Liverpool. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Semi-Weekly Times is made up with special [illegible] to the departure of the semi-weekly steamers [illegible] Americans or others in Great Britain and on the Continent, will find it decidedly the best [illegible] of their day, as it gives in full all the [illegible] news from all parts of the world, made up [illegible]

Subscriptions and advertisements for the New-York Times will be received at the following places:

London, Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill.

Liverpool, R. Stuart, No. 10 Exchange-street, East.

Paris, American and European Express Company, No. 8 Place de la Bourse.

Geneva, John Monroe.

Subscriptions to the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, Three Dollars a year, exclusive of postage. Single copies in wrappers Five Cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Money panic reached its climax yesterday, and the banks in the City of New-York, [illegible] in number, *all suspended* Specie payments. The run which terminated in this [illegible]—involuntary or compulsory with [illegible] of twenty of the banks before 3 [illegible], voluntary by the subsequent action [illegible] of the remainder—commenced [illegible] in Wall-street, after it became [illegible] known that all the banks on the [illegible] or West side of the town had [illegible] The old Bank of New-York [illegible] the first among the large banks to [illegible] its specie. Most of its neighbors were [illegible] before 3 o'clock, and on comparing [illegible] at subsequent conference it was found that the $11,476,000 shown on the average of last week was reduced to $5,500,000. The event overshadowed all other business in the Street. At the afternoon session of the Stock Brokers, the market improved from 1 to 2 per cent., and on the Merchants' Exchange a sense of relief was experienced in regard to the raising of the [illegible] on Commercial and Commercial Exchange negotiations, which the panic and [illegible] had for three or four weeks imposed. The rates for bills on Europe were not settled, though the tendency was to better prices under the new order of things at Bank. The value of Gold, as compared with the *current funds*—Bank notes of this City and State and certified checks—in which Bank transactions must now be conducted, was not much disturbed. The course of the market will depend upon the freedom with which the large sums recently withdrawn from Bank will return to employment or sale on the Street, and the impending half-monthly supply from California.

The Bank panic yesterday seriously disturbed general business,—and there was a partial pause in operations. Flour declined 5c.@15c ⅌ bbl., and closed tamely; superfine State $4 40@$4 50; superfine Western, $4 85@ $4 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Wheat fell nearly 5c. ⅌ bushel, and Corn was a trifle cheaper. Neither was in lively request. No movement of importance transpired in Provisions, Groceries or Cotton. Freights were depressed and languid.

The Pennsylvania State election took place yesterday, and resulted, as indicated by the returns received up to the time of going to press, in the success of the Democratic Party. This result was generally anticipated. The election passed off very quietly in Philadelphia. There was no disturbance, and only a small vote was cast. The returns show a large falling off in the Republican vote.

Elections also took place yesterday in Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota, but up to a late hour we had received no returns.

The Board appointed by the War Department to test the qualities of the different [illegible] firearms have made their report to the Secretary of War, in which they give [illegible] preference to the rifle submitted by Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, as the best suited to the military service. They, however, express an opinion unfavorable to the use of breech-loading arms for general military purposes.

[illegible] have kept pace, for the last few days, with the panics upon the [illegible], and [illegible] has not been wholly confined to [illegible] in Wall-street. The steamer [illegible], on her way to the City from Haverstraw yesterday morning in a dense fog, came [illegible] collision with the steamer *Commodore*, of the Troy Steamboat Line, bound up; the *Metamora* was cut down and sunk in fifteen minutes. A dozen passengers seized life-preservers, and jumped overboard, though they would better have staid where they were, causing considerable trouble in fishing them out of the water. *One* man in his haste got his life-preserver on so low down that he could not preserve his equilibrium, and so floated [illegible] and would have filled but for timely attention to his case by the boats from the *Commodore*. A rumor came down from Piermont that eight persons were drowned, but it was believed to be a mistake. All the passengers were taken on board the *Commodore*, and a portion afterwards transferred to the *Isaac P. Smith* and safely landed in the City. The *Commodore* put her passengers on board the *New World* for Albany and returned to New-York for repairs. Her stem was considerably battered, but she was not otherwise injured. The steamboat *Island Belle*, Capt. [illegible], [illegible] on Monday afternoon, in the fog, ran upon the rocks at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street, where she stuck fast, the passengers, [illegible] in number, being landed over her [illegible] planks which had been [illegible] for the purpose. The down train from [illegible] was stopped by the flagman at Eighty-[illegible], and the unlucky passengers put on board the cars for the City. The boat was got off and brought to the City, having sustained but little damage. The [illegible] Blackwell's Island [illegible] taken [illegible] Dock. She was found to be [illegible] damaged. Nearly one hundred feet of her bottom on the inboard side was badly crushed upward, and the floor-timbers for half the distance were broken. Her keel was also somewhat injured. Had the rock entered six inches further the ruin would have been complete, and no amount of donkey-pumps could have prevented her from sinking. It will require at least a week or ten days, with a strong force of hands, to refit her for her place in the line.

The Democrats of Suffolk, Richmond and Queens Counties met in convention at Jamaica yesterday, and nominated for Senator from the First District, ex-Senator JOSHUA B. SMITH. ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Richmond, gave Mr. SMITH a brisk run, but on the home-stretch the ex-Senator was too much for him. The Americans in the Seventh Assembly District of Kings County have nominated for Assembly WILLIAM H. HICKOX. The Kings County Republican General Committee held a meeting Monday evening, when a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting.

The Special Committee of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, appointed to examine the claims of the municipal force to be put on duty, met yesterday afternoon, but made but little progress. Ex-Judge BEEBE appeared for the claimants, some twenty of whom hailed from the First Ward. They were not sworn, and their claim was simply that they have never been dismissed according to law. The Committee will meet again on Monday at 1 P. M.

Fourteen Fire Companies turned out last evening, to receive Engine No. 11, of Albany. They marched through Broadway and the leading streets of the City with music and torchlights. It was expected that some skirmishing between rival companies would take place, and a platoon of policemen acted as escort to the procession, to be on hand in any exigency. As the marching companies were all of the quiet kind, everything passed off quietly.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District-Attorney HALL moved for a warrant to arrest Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, editor and proprietor af the *Herald*, on a new charge of libel against Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. The Recorder granted the warrant and Mr. BENNET was subsequently brought into Court, when DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., moved to postpone the examination. After considerable debate between the lawyers for prosecution and defence, the Recorder adjourned the hearing of the case till this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Crisis at Last!

We have at last reached the crisis of the financial panic. The City Banks have suspended specie payments,—not by concerted action and as a measure of relief to the business community, but upon sheer compulsion. They have fought gallantly, not to say obstinately, against this necessity. They proclaimed their purpose from the beginning, and some of them even to the end, *not* to take this step so long as they had a dollar of specie in their vaults. The question from the outset, however, has been a very simple one. Banks as business concerns must act upon the same principles, and be governed by the same laws, as individuals. They have owed to bill-holders and depositors not far from sixty millions of dollars;—the specie they have had on hand to pay it with has been about ten millions. They could pay only so long as their creditors did not demand payment. Every dollar of this debt was due on demand, and anything which should induce their creditors to present their claims was sure to break them. The main thing they had to do, therefore, was to infuse confidence into the business community,—to take such steps as should allay alarm and facilitate the resumption of business. They have pursued precisely the opposite course. They have shown throughout a timid, nervous apprehension about their own safety, and a consequent indifference to the safety of the great business community upon which they were absolutely dependent. They have thus exasperated one class of business men and alarmed another. Their feverish anxiety about themselves created corresponding distrust on the part of the public, and this has been growing from day to day, under the stimulus of the failures which were constantly occurring among the merchants, and which were charged to the selfish contraction of bank accommodations. It is said that the Banks could not expand with safety to themselves; but their safety depended throughout far more on the confidence and forbearance of their creditors than upon the amount of their indebtedness. They could pay seventy millions with ten, as easily as sixty; and discounting the additional ten might have prevented the alarm and the run which have compelled suspension. The TIMES of Saturday reminded the Banks that their extreme confidence in their own resources was quite likely to prove their ruin, and that the distrust which had even then begun to manifest itself among the bill-holders, would ere long extend to the depositors, unless speedy and effectual measures were adopted to prevent it. The adoption of the country circulation of the State at an early day would have accomplished the object,—but neither that nor any thing else was done, or even attempted by the Banks. A small but influential minority resisted every endeavor to restore confidence by relieving the business community. The result is now seen; and it only remains to consider what is to follow.

The Constitution prohibits the Legislature from "*passing any law* sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments" by any Bank;—and the Constitution of the United States also forbids the enactment of any law impairing the obligation of contracts. These are negative provisions and call for no action on the part of the Legislature. In this State, however, laws have been enacted, by which a bank, or other monied corporation, may be enjoined when it "shall become insolvent, or unable to pay its debts," and the Court may thereupon appoint a Receiver. By the act of 1849, "any creditor" having a demand exceeding $100 arising upon a debt or liability, the payment of which shall have been refused, may, after *ten days* from the date of such refusal, apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court for an order declaring the Corporation insolvent; and the Justice may, upon such application, if it be expedient, grant a temporary injunction; and upon the hearing, after such "short notice," as he may appoint, *the Judge may determine whether the corporation is "clearly solvent" or "otherwise,"*—but he shall in any case continue the injunction until the demand of the applicant be fully paid with costs, unless there is a defence on the merits to such demand. If he does not deem it "clearly solvent," he shall make an order declaring it insolvent, and appoint a Receiver. A similar application may be made by any one or more of the stockholders owning stock to the amount of one-*tenth* of the capital paid in:—and the proceedings thereupon will be the same as in the case already referred to. And under the Revised Statutes, the Attorney-General may make the application. If the applicant withdraws his application, or if the Bank pays the demand of the pursuing creditor, before the Judge determines anything on the hearing, then the Corporation stands as it did before the application was made. And if Banking Associations are not proceeded against they do not lose any of their legal functions by the mere act of suspension, except perhaps that they could not make valid preferential payments.

From this summary statement of the law relating to the suspension of specie payments, it will be seen that our Banks, if left undisturbed, can go on with their regular transactions gradually, and restore the business of the whole community to its wonted condition of vigor and prosperity. It can hardly be supposed, therefore, that even a single individual can be found, under such circumstances, disposed to embarrass them in their endeavors to accomplish a result of such importance to the whole community. The Banks have taken measures to resume specie payments at the earliest possible moment;—their bills are secured by State Stocks, and will pass just as current as ever before, and depositors are not likely to lose a single dollar of their money. But, even if there should be any effort to force the Banks into liquidation, it rests entirely in the sound discretion of the Judges of the Supreme Court whether it should be allowed to succeed, for it is for them to decide whether each Bank against which such proceedings may be commenced is, or is not, "clearly solvent:"—and, although the demand of the creditor must in any case be satisfied, it is only when the Judge finds the corporation to be insolvent that a Receiver is to be appointed.

With the degree of forbearance, therefore, on the part of the public which it is for the interest of all to exercise, the Banks may go through this crisis without injury to themselves and with advantage to the whole community. And it is only in case a different disposition should be evinced that the aid of the Legislature, by modifying the penalties and extending the period of forbearance, would need to be invoked.

The Clergy and the Crisis.

Of one very noticeable feature of the present commercial convulsion, we really have some reason to be, as a people, ashamed. After vaunting, for years, in the face of all mankind, our wonderful "practical sense," and our unparalleled cleverness in regard to things material, we no sooner find ourselves in the midst of a financial storm, than we lose our wits and set up a confused outcry of incoherent exclamations, which would disgrace a Portuguese crew driving on a lee shore. Nobody can be found to take or to hold the helm—nobody has the faintest approach to an idea of where we are, or of, how we came to be there; nobody knows what sort of orders he is giving, and nobody hears what those orders are. We expend our intellectual energy mainly in mutual criminations and recriminations. It is Philadephia which has ruined Baltimore, and New-York which has paralyzed the West; and New-England, we suppose, which has broken the Banks of South Carolina. There is no concert of action among the merchants, and none among the money-dealers. Everybody feels a pressure, and everybody thinks that it is his neighbor who has brought that pressure upon him, while all agree that if everybody would keep cool there would soon be no pressure at all. On one point only—of accusation—do all voices harmonize. It is our glory which has brought us to this grief. That splendid national courage of which we were so proud two months ago, we now denounce as frantic national foolhardiness. The "brilliant enterprise" of June has become the "shameful recklessness" of October. If our own word was to be taken for our national character in October, 1856, we were the most progressive, far-seeing, sagacious and successful twenty millions of mortals that ever ruled the realm of nature, and made the earth a mother of men. If our own word is to be taken for our national character in October, 1857, we are the most blundering, headlong, silly and incompetent generation of speculators, not to say swindlers, that ever trifled with magnificent materials, and threw away golden opportunities. It is needless to say that we are reviling ourselves now just as extravagantly as we lauded ourselves then. Certain classes of our population have engaged in enterprises beyond their strength, and by a combination of unfavorable circumstances such a number of these enterprises have been simultaneously interrupted as suffice to bring about a panic in the commercial world, and thereby to paralyze for a time the whole system of our commercial exchanges. This is the sum of the matter, but the revelations which we owe to the present trial of the almost incredible disorganization of the commercial intellect in this country, are unquestionably more serious and in their way alarming. That in the hour of adversity we should be found so utterly unprepared either with sagacity to extricate ourselves from our difficulties, or with dignity to await the event, is a calamity more grievous than the annihilation of half the commercial houses of the land would be.

And, therefore it is that, as secular observers of the events of the hour, we recognize a particular appropriateness in the discussion of the financial crisis of 1857 by the Clergy, in their clerical capacity. If the crisis were the culmination of real disasters in the worlds of production and exchange, it would still be eminently proper that the ministers of religion should exert the influence of their sacred convictions to prepare the community for the bitter experiences that await it. The discipline of external tribulation, whether it be personal to individuals, or general to society, invites not only the consolations but the instructions of the men to whom we look for the argument of things spiritual, and for the assertion of truths that transcend the sphere of our busy outward life. And when this discipline overtakes a great and wealthy City, and at the beginning of that season of the year which invests the approach of pecuniary want, with peculiar terrors, it certainly is most fitting that the servants of that faith which is love should urge its law with all their force upon the hearts of the people. But when our actual difficulties are not merely trying at the moment and pregnant with danger for the future, but are also most eloquent witnesses to the spiritual confusion of the community, the Clergy would be recreant indeed to the duty which we expect of them, if they permitted the occasion to pass without recalling us to a sense of that higher life within us, and of that Almighty Providence above us, the thought of which should make a Christian people strong enough to meet any adverse fortune, and calm enough to see their ways before them.

And it is gratifying to find that the independent religious organizations of this City have proved themselves as loyal to the legitimate demands of the people at this time, as any State Church whatever could have done. The Roman Catholic and the Unitarian, the Anglican and the Presbyterian, alike have shown that they do not need the stimulus of an Archiepiscopal recommendation, or of a Royal proclamation, to arouse them to a perception of their obligations to the community. On Sunday evening last, the religious and moral lessons of this hour of social distress, were treated in most of the pulpits of New-York and Brooklyn, and, so far as appears, in every case with a just and becoming adhesion to those aspects only of the pressure which come within the natural scope of the ministerial office. Nor can it be doubted that many a man must have come back to the new trials of the new week, strengthened for the encounter by the timely meditations thus induced upon interests which neither the crash of banks, nor the paralysis of exchanges can affect. That, on the morning of the same sacred day, the notorious organ of Parker Vein and of the panic should have insulted the Christianity and the common-sense of the community, by a shameless article, in which the clergy were described as a set of mountebanks, and the Churches of New-York as "popular places of religious entertainment," will astonish nobody. But it *is* matter of legitimate surprise that the blasphemous ribaldry of the New-York *Herald* should have found a faint and feeble echo in a quarter so respectable as the *Journal of Commerce*. The following paragraph must certainly have found its way into the columns of our cotemporary through some disastrous mistake:

PANIC SERMONS.—*Quite a number of clergymen entertained their hearers on Sunday with sermons on "the crisis."* Sunday being a day when men are expected to have a respite from their ordinary cares and avocations, would seem but reasonable that thought should be permitted and assisted to take a new channel. But no; the panic must still be continued, and while clergymen are pounding their desks in developing the religious aspects of the subject, the poor crazed intellect unavoidably reverts to an accumulation of unsalable merchandise, an ominous bank account or the unsatisfactory state of the ledger,—and perhaps becomes fearfully apprehensive of impending financial disaster,—as the effects of this perpetual dingdong, seven days in the week, while the intended "improvement" is quite forgotten.

It is not credible that the editors of the *Journal of Commerce* can have deliberately intended to cast so flippant a slur upon the motives and the characters of the clergymen of New-York, or that they seriously intend to reject the application of religious thought and religious feeling to a crisis which means nothing less than absolute ruin to hundreds of happy homes; nothing less than humiliating failure to hundreds of honorable merchants, and nothing less than a long Winter of idleness, starvation and suffering to thousands upon thousands of the laborious poor.

Failures and Suspensions.

Great mischief has been done, beyond a question, since the panic commenced, by the thousand wild and exaggerated stories which have been circulated of the number of failures and suspensions that have taken place among our business men and money institutions. The plain truth is bad enough; but, bad as it is, it must be told, for no good can come from any attempt to disguise the state of affairs. The public are not to be misled by any varnished reports, and whatever the facts may be they must be looked courageously in the face, and treated as facts. But, if it is wrong to suppress facts which are unpleasant, it is equally wrong and impolitic to exaggerate them and make them appear worse than they are. Fortunately for the commercial community, the system of doing business is open and above-board, and there is no mystery thrown around any of our great corporations or private concerns. Since the present pressure came upon us every failure and suspension has been promptly reported, so that the full extent of our commercial calamities is known from day to day. From the loose speculations which have been made by some of our cotemporaries, it might be inferred from their statements, by the uninstructed classes, that mercantile credit had been wholly destroyed in New-York, and that the greater part of our merchants and business men had failed. Doubtless it is owing, in a great degree, to this cause that the timid and ignorant depositors in our Savings Banks have made a run upon these institutions, causing no small loss and inconvenience to the depositors, as well as the Banks themselves. Now, we believe that most people will be surprised to learn how small the number of failures and suspensions have been, compared with the whole number of our business men.

In *Wilson's Copartnership Directory* of the City of New-York, for 1857, there are 7,740 business firms, in which there are more than one member concerned; and, in the *Business Directory* for the City of New-York, for 1857-8, there are 37,680 business establishments of all kinds registered. Many of these business concerns and copartnerships are, of course, small affairs, the failure of which would never be heard of, nor cause the slightest effect upon the money market. But, take them altogether, they form the business establishments of the City, and contribute to the general prosperity. Now, the panic may be said to have commenced on the 24th of August, when the stoppage of the Ohio Life and Trust Company created a sensation in the business world, such as the bursting out of a volcano on one of the hills of Staten Island would have caused among the small farmers and occupants of ornamental cottages in that quiet rural neighborhood. Since that disastrous day up to the present time, the total number of reported failures and suspensions in this City and Brooklyn, including all the banks and railroad companies that have their agencies here, amounts to just 249 concerns out of more than 37,000.

There may, and probably have been, a good many extensions of which we have heard nothing, and a good many small concerns may have failed which have been too trifling to be noticed; but it will be seen that the ratio of failures is ridiculously small when compared with the whole number of our business establishments. Besides, it must be remembered that many of the largest firms that have suspended exhibit a very large surplus of assets, and that no doubt is entertained of their being able to pay all their indebtedness in full. After all, then, it may be safely assumed that even though there should be three times as many failures, there will still be left a sufficient number of solvent firms to transact all the business of this commercial metropolis.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?—Wall-street, yesterday, presented a remarkable appearance. The entire street, from Broadway to the Merchants' Exchange, was so densely packed with men that it was almost impossible to worm through the excited mass of humanity, while every bank entrance and doorway were also crowded, and curious spectators of the scene were perched on the galleries of the Exchange, and gazing down from the windows of the houses. Every man had something to say about the state of affairs, and everybody was willing to listen to everybody else. Bank Presidents were jostled by policemen, and the excitement was as great as though NENA SAHIB, with a regiment of Sepoys, had suddenly broken in upon us. The cause of this strange excitement we need hardly name to the present reader. Whether it was owing to the favorable bank statement on Monday morning, or the resolution of the leading City Bank Presidents not to suspend, we do not know; but the public that had anything in bank seemed to have suddenly come to a simultaneous determination to draw it out in gold. There must have been four or five millions drawn from the Wall-street Banks yesterday, and men were rushing about, either *with their hands full of gold coin, or with bags* full of that precious metal. Now, the question very naturally rises, what are they going to do with it? Where will they deposit it, and how can they keep it out of the vaults of the banks which have heretofore been considered the only safe receptacles for gold and silver? Those who are solvent must pay their notes, and if they have no bills the payments must be made in gold, so that it will be pretty sure to find its way back again into the places from whence it was drawn, provided there should be any of the banks left with open doors, of which there seems to be some question. There was last night, probably, more gold in the houses and counting-rooms of New-York than there ever was before since the days of the Dutch dynasty. If the burglars were out, they must have a good haul. People will get tired very soon of keeping gold in their houses and counting-rooms to tempt burglars and give themselves sleepless nights. It will all go back in proper time to the banks, but what banks it will go to it would not be safe to indicate just now. It is a pleasant thing, however, to know that there are so many people in New-York in these hard times who can afford to keep so large an amount of money lying idle in their pockets.

FAIR PLAY A JEWEL IN POLITICS.—The *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday, has the following:

"TAXES.—The State tax this year will be one hundred and twenty-five per cent. larger than it was last year. *This heavy additional burden is the fruit of Black Republican legislation and government.* If, therefore, as a City cotemporary suggests, the panic swallows up all thoughts of the election, there will be a decided mistake committed. Now is precisely the time, if ever, when some attention should be paid to politics, in order, if possible, to check the alarming increase of taxes."

This would be a very good electioneering paragraph for a reckless partisan journal:—but it is quite out of place in such a paper as the *Journal of Commerce* affects to be. The very great increase in the State tax of this year is due mainly to the fact that, under the Constitution of 1846, no more money can be *borrowed* for the purpose of continuing the work upon the State canals. The question which the last Legislature had to decide, therefore, was whether this work should be stopped or whether the money to pay for it should be raised by taxation:—and men of all parties were very generally in favor of the latter alternative. The responsibility for this can hardly, with justice, be charged to the account of any political party:—it was the result of a State necessity, which all parties were compelled to recognize and provide for.

The increased taxation which the *Journal* speaks of, moreover, cannot be required unless sundry very large items of our City expenditure are charged to the State account. The expenses of the Police, of the Board of Education, &c., do not properly belong to the State, and are not due to the action of any political party. We shall be very glad if the *Journal*, or any other paper, will point out the precise way in which a victory of any party will diminish our State or our City expenses.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY OF BUSINESS.—In making any calculations as to the duration of the financial pressure which the country is now passing through, no reliance can be placed upon the experiences of past commercial revulsions. Since the last great panic there has been a great improvement, and almost an entire revolution in the machinery of business, so that the transactions which would have required two or three months twenty years ago, may now be easily dispatched in three or four days. Our whole system of railroads has grown up within that period, the electric telegraph has been established, the Bank Clearing-House system has been invented, mercantile agencies have been perfected, and to such a degree of perfection has the system of obtaining information been carried, that a merchant sitting in his office in Broadway may hear in the course of an hour from every one of his correspondents living on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The machinery for the shipment and transmission of merchandise has not been less improved than that for the circulation of news. The intercourse between here and Europe, instead of being uncertain and long, is now reduced to ten days, and the receipt of intelligence, or funds, or merchandise, may be calculated upon to an hour or two. Facts, which are so important to the men of business, may be sent from New-York to New-Orleans or St. Louis in a few seconds, and the partners of a house who are two thousand miles asunder may keep up a constant communication with each other. Seeing, then, what the machinery for doing business is now, compared with what it was twenty years ago, we may be sure that it will not require a long time for all the disturbances of the business world to be put right again, and for our merchants to readjust their shattered affairs.

RETIRE IN TIME.—One of the important lessons taught by the present crisis to business men is to retire in time. Many a man has been laid low by the present difficulties, who might, years ago, have retired from active business with an independent fortune. But the veteran will lag superfluous upon the stage of his triumphs. He must make his half million a million, or his million two. What he once would have considered a handsome competency he now looks upon as merely a nest egg. But the true policy for a business man is to vacate in season, invest his earnings in non-speculative securities, when he has gained a competency, and leave the stage for more youthful adventurers. An old man who fails in business, lacks the energy and confidence to begin anew, and lives on through his remaining years tormented by the reflection that he might have [illegible] if he had only had the courage to retire in time. There are too many such men among us, we fear, and their fate should be an admonition to the new brood who succeed them, to retire in time.

Second Insurrection in Borneo—Reported Assassination of Sir James Brooke.

From the Bendigo (South Australia) Advertiser of July 17.

We have been informed that some later intelligence than has reached any of the Melbourne journals, is in the possession of a mercantile firm in this city, respecting Borneo. It is to the effect that there *was a second rising of the Chinese there, and that during the conflict Sir James Brooke was killed.* If true, this will still further intensify the strong feeling that prevails against the Chinese. Something must be done, and that quickly.

We find the above paragraph copied into some of the minor English papers received by the *Atlantic*. There is scarcely a possibility of its truth, as the news would have reached England by a more direct manner. It is feared, however, that the rumor, unfounded though it be, will be enough to rouse the animosity that has already been displayed against the Chinese in Australia. There are at the present time about [illegible] Chinese at the diggings, and in collisions between them and the Europeans several lives have already been lost. The popular prejudice has indeed reached such a point that we may expect to hear of the expulsion of the Chinese from the Colony at no distant day.

SELLING OFF AT A SACRIFICE.—The price of everything is coming down under the panic. All merchants and business men want money, and prefer to sell their goods at a sacrifice rather than fail. A great number of Dry Goods merchants, as our advertising columns show, are following the example of LAMBERT & Co. and ARNOLD, the well-known fashionable tailor in Broadway, takes the same step in the Clothing line. All departments of business are affected to a greater or less extent. We are [illegible] to see that even newspapers do not escape. Our neighbor of the *Herald*, which is said to have suffered losses by the failure of a leading paper-house, offers its type, which it says is "good enough for country journals," for sale,—for sale "for cash alone,"—and on the most favorable cash terms. We hope all these attempts to raise money will prove successful. The men who resort to them show a degree of courage and resolution which deserves success.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—An International Agency, for facilitating business of all kinds between the United States and Canada, has been established in this City by Mr. DISTURNELL, in connection with Mr. WM. GRANT, who has resided for some years in Canada and is familiar with the whole country.

THE CHESS CONGRESS.—The second week of the Chess Congress, at [illegible] Rooms, shows increased interest and a larger attendance of players. The rooms were very cheerful last night, the tables all occupied, and the Grand Tournament continued. The Minor Tournament began on Monday, with eight sets of players, as in the first one. [illegible] The Minor Tournament engages the following antagonists:

1. Dunning against Fol[illegible].
2. [illegible] against Julien.
3. Dodge against Miller.
4. [illegible] against [illegible].
5. Stone against [illegible].
6. Anderson against Higgins.
7. Salomons against [illegible].
8. [illegible] against [illegible].

The following gentlemen are winners in the first round of the grand tournament: MORPHY, PAULSEN, MEEK, MONTGOMERY, RAPHAEL AND [illegible]. The others now stand: FISKE has two games against his opponent; MARACHE none; STANLEY and LICHTENHEIN have each two, and [illegible] one. The second section of this tournament has been drawn, with the following result: PAULSEN to play against MONTGOMERY; PAUL MORPHY against Judge MEEK; STANLEY or LICHTENHEIN against [illegible], and RAPHAEL against MARACHE or FISKE. Mr. PAULSEN played the first game of the second section against MONTGOMERY yesterday morning, and beat him after a tremendously hard fight, which lasted *five hours and a half*. MONTGOMERY has been rated a very strong player. Last evening, MORPHY beat Judge MEEK in a game of 21 moves, which lasted one hour. The report upon chess notation, remains to be acted upon. The Congress will hold an adjourned business meeting next Monday evening. On Saturday evening the members will sit down to a dinner. Next week a blindfolded play of five simultaneous games will be undertaken by Mr. PAULSEN.

NANTUCKET TELEGRAPH.—The Nantucket people are not unfrequently cut off from all communication with the Continent for a week and ten days at a time during the ice-blockade in Winter. To provide against this unpleasant contingency a telegraphic cable has been laid from the west end of the Island across Muskeget Channel, a distance of seven miles, to connect at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, with the telegraph to Boston and New-Bedford. This cable was successfully laid on the 7th inst., and worked well for a time, when the anchor of the steamer caught the cable and parted its connection with the shore. It was, however, repaired the next morning, and communication resumed. On the 8th the other cable, connecting the Island of Martha's Vineyard with the main was to be laid, when Nantucket would be placed in instantaneous communication with Boston. The latter cable stretches across the narrowest part of the Vineyard Sound, [illegible] west chop of Holmes' Hole to [illegible]. This cable was first laid [illegible] but was broken. It is hoped the present [illegible] telegraphic communication with these islands will be successful. [illegible] the towns upon Cape Cod, and is under the management of FRANK FARRER, of the Boston (American) Telegraph office, who has leased the lines for a term of years. During the Winter season the line does a good business in reporting vessels and marine disasters occurring upon that part of the coast.

"LITTLE GREGORY" [illegible]—The [illegible] record of the criminalities, and striking passing events of the day, the *Police Gazette*, has just passed into new hands. Mr. GEORGE W. MATSELL, the well-known Ex-Chief of Police, and Mr. [illegible], his Chief Aid in the days of the Municipal Police, have become its proprietors and editors. Mr. MATSELL returns to the City from a farming experiment which he has made in Iowa, and which he does not find equal to his expectations. [illegible] *Police Gazette* will [illegible] and will [illegible] him, in a new [illegible] light before the public.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania State Election.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAIN—SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13—9 P. M.

The election passed off very quietly in this city. There were no disturbances, and only a small vote was polled.

The few scattering returns in from the interior show nothing definite.

Williamsport, Lycoming County, Packer, Democrat, 469; Wilmot, 278; Hazlehurst, 139.

Columbia, Lancaster County, Packer, 319; Wilmot, 68; Hazlehurst, 311.

Phoenixville, Chester County, Packer, 295; Wilmot, 237; Hazlehurst, 12.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13—10 P. M.

Returns from three precincts in Pittsburg and two in Allegany City show a falling off in the Republican majority of more than half. It is believed that the majority in Erie County will be reduced still more.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13—11 P. M.

Lancaster city complete gives Packer 720 majority—a large Democratic gain.

Northumberland—Packer's majority in this borough is 110.

Yorkborough—Packer's majority, 416.

Harrisburg gives Packer 417 majority, a Democratic gain of 270.

Dauphin gives Packer 79 majority.

Danville gives Packer 90 majority.

Tamaqua gives Packer 215 majority.

Mount Joy, Lancaster County, gives Wilmot 11 majority.

Honesdale, Wayne County, gives Wilmot 169 majority.

Scranton gives Packer 167 majority. York County is reported 3,000 majority for Packer. The borough of York gives 30 Democratic majority over all.

[The following returns of the Pennsylvania election are sent to us by the Erie Telegraph Line.]

HONESDALE, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Honesdale—Wilmot, Republican, for Governor, 44 majority.

Pittston—Packer, Democrat, for Governor, 167 majority.

SCRANTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Hazlehurst, American, for Governor, 124; Wilmot, 160; Packer, 377.

New Milford—Wilmot, 66 majority.

Athens Township—Wilmot, 9 majority.

SUNBURY, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

For Governor—Packer, 37; Wilmot, 3; Hazlehurst, 2.

For State Treasurer—Hanna, 36; Westfall, 30; Nice, 1.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—Wm. Strong, 59; J. S. Thompson, 30.

For Canal Commissioner—Strickland, 61; Craig, 61; Westbrook, 30.

HYDE PARK BORO, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

[illegible] Packer, 9 majority.

Kingston Boro.—Wilmot, 17 majority.

Quakertown City and Township—Packer, 239; Wilmot 160; Hazlehurst, 124.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

A private dispatch from Philadelphia to Mr. Packer, at Williamsport, says that he has received the usual Democratic majority in Philadelphia, and that there is no question of his election. York County gives Packer about 2,000 majority.

SUSQUEHANNA, Monday, Oct. 13.

Packer three majority.

MONTROSE VILLAGE, Monday, Oct. 13.

Wilmot, 177; Packer, 52—a Democratic gain of 30 since last Fall.

Bridgewater Township—Wilmot 9 majority.

Great Bend—Wilmot 24 majority.

MUNCY CREEK, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Wilmot, 80; Packer, 138.

Milton—Wilmot, 61; Packer, 136.

Muncy Boro—Wilmot, 74; Packer, 60; Hazlehurst, 15.

LOCK HAVEN, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Wilmot, 146; Packer, 142.

[illegible]—Wilmot, 18; Packer, 149; Hazlehurst, 50.

Troy Boro—Wilmot, 72; Packer, 42.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Oct. 13.

Packer 418 majority.

Dauphin Boro—Packer 16 majority.

Columbia—Wilmot, 95; Packer, 319; Hazlehurst, 311.

Chester—Wilmot, 222; Packer, 28.

Tamaqua—Packer 215 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13—11½ P. M.

Lycoming County gives 1,000 majority for Packer.

Eastern Borough gives 320 majority for Packer.

In Pottstown Township Packer is 209 ahead.

Catawissa, Columbia County, gives a Wilmot majority.

Montour County gives Packer 450 majority.

Northampton County gives Packer 2,000 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 11.30 P. M.

Westchester, Chester County.—Wilmot, 198 majority.

Luzerne County gives 1,500 majority for Packer.

Berks County gives 6,000 Democratic majority.

Reading alone gives 1,000 majority for Packer.

Iowa State Election.

DUBUQUE, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The election here passed off quietly. SAMUELS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has 962 majority in this city.

From Washington.

THE DELAWARE INDIAN RESERVATION—OFFICERS OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR VINCENNES—FUNERAL OF THE LATE G. W. P. CUSTIS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Official information has been received that hundreds of persons have left Leavenworth for the purpose of settling on the lands of the Delaware Indians, whose rights the United States are pledged by treaty to protect. Instructions will be sent to the Indian Agents in Kansas to enforce the law. If their efforts fail, the United States troops will be employed to expel the intruders.

The principal officers of the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, fitting out for the African Squadron, are Commander Totten, Lieutenants Winder, Nicholson, West, [illegible], and Fitzhugh, Surgeon Thornby, Assistant Surgeon Van Ribber, and Acting-master Selfridge.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS was buried to-day at Arlington. There was a very large attendance at the funeral, including the military and the association of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

THOMAS H. [illegible], Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, at Washington, N. C., committed suicide, by shooting himself to-day. He leaves a large family, and was universally respected. No cause has been assigned for the rash act.

The Board appointed to test certain firearms, say in their report to the Secretary of War, recently received, that after full and careful consideration of all those tried, they are of unanimous opinion that the breech-loading rifle submitted by General BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, is the best suited to the military service, as the breech-loading arm is thought to be simple and strong in its parts, and therefore less liable to get out of order than any other. In expressing this opinion they do not wish to be understood as disparaging the merits of the other guns, for they consider that some of them possess much more merit and evince much ingenuity in their construction. They feel it their duty to state that they have seen nothing in these trials to lead them to think that a breech-loading arm has yet been invented which is suited to replace the muzzle-loading gun for foot troops; on the contrary they have seen much to impress them with an opinion unfavorable to the use of a breech-loading arm for general military purposes.

Although the Board was ordered to give an opinion upon rifles alone, the attention of members was called to Colt's revolving pistol, fitted upon a movable rifle stock. It performed so well that they recommended it to the Secretary of War as a superior arm for the mounted service; and suggested a Board of Dragoon officers to test it thoroughly. Nineteen different patterns of arms were tested by the Board.

Nantucket County Agricultural Fair.

NANTUCKET, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The Nantucket County Agricultural Fair opened to-day. The attendance was large and the exhibition superior to anything before seen on the island. To-morrow Governor GARDNER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present, when a banquet, with speeches and a ball in the evening will add to the attraction of the exhibition. The Fair reflects great credit upon the [illegible]

[illegible]

line to Nantucket is now working promptly and reliably. Messages for Nantucket are received in New-York at No. 21 Wall-street.

Southern Steamers.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA DETAINED.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Atlanta* was detained here by the weather until noon to-day, when she sailed for New-York.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 12—8 P. M.

The United States steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Robbery of the Richmond Custom-House.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The Custom-House in this city was entered last night, the safe blown open with powder, and $15,000 in $20 gold pieces, and $5,700 in $5 pieces stolen. The robbers left $46,000 behind them.

Arrival of Specie at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

A number of Santa Fé merchants arrived here to-night, with upwards of $100,000 in gold, for the purpose of settling old accounts and purchasing new goods.

Reported Death of Commodore Stewart.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 11 P. M.

It is reported here that Commodore STEWART, United States Navy, died to-day at his residence near Bordentown, N. J.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The mails from all points South, as late as due are to hand, but they bring no news of importance.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. RICHARD U. SHERMAN, of Utica, has been nominated for the State Senate by the Republicans of that District.

General J. A. WILLARD, of Lowville, has been nominated by the Republicans of Jefferson and Lewis County District for the State Senate.

Hon. U. A. WHEELER, of Malone, Franklin County, is the Republican candidate for State Senator in that District.

Judge NILES, of Rensselaerville, is the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Albany District.

CHENEY AMES, of Oswego, is the Republican candidate for State Senator in that District.

For the Assembly the Republicans in Oswego County have nominated in the First District Joseph C. Wright, of Oswego; John J. Wolcott, of Volney; Third District, Chauncey S. Sage, of Williamstown.

In Saratoga County CHARLES MOOR is the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the First District.

DANIEL BOWLEY is the American candidate for the Assembly in the Seventh District of this City. There is a split among the Americans in the District, CHARLES J. HOLDER being the other candidate.

The Americans in the Fourth Judicial District, Washington County, have adopted Hon. A. C. PAIGE, the Democratic nominee, as their candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

In Suffolk County the Americans have nominated E. F. CARPENTER for the Assembly.

Alderman PETER FULLMER has been nominated for the Assembly by the Workingmen of the Fifteenth Ward.

Hon. GEORGE G. SCOTT, of Saratoga, is the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in the Twelfth District.

A. J. MCNETT and J. T. WHEELOCK are Democratic candidates for the Assembly in Erie County.

The Americans in the Livingston and Ontario District have nominated Hon. SCOTT LORD for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge W. W. CAMPBELL, of Otsego County, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Judicial District for Judge of the Supreme Court.

A. S. DIVEN is the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Chemung County District.

Hon. THOMAS A. JOHNSON has been renominated by the Republicans of the Seventh District as their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

C. W. ARMSTRONG has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans in the Albany City District.

E. G. SUTHERLAND has been nominated by the Democrats for Assembly in Westchester County.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—The *Evening Post* a few days since mentioned a case of what it styled "suspended animation,"—to which it now adds the following explanation:

"There was no evidence of life, or of suspended animation *at any time*, but as the death was sudden, as a matter of great precaution, it was deemed advisable to keep the body till some evidence of decomposition was manifest, which did not take place till the seventh day, when the body was interred."

Terrible Collision on the Mississippi.

STEAMER BEN COURSIN SUNK BY THE KEY CITY—TEN OR FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

From the La Crosse Republican (Extra) Oct. 4.

By the passengers on the *Northern Light*, which arrived here this morning from St. Paul, we learn of one of the most dreadful steamboat accidents which ever occurred on the Upper Mississippi—evidently showing a negligent or wanton criminality on the part of the steamboatmen seldom equaled on any river.

The Galena packet *Key City*, Captain J. WORDEN, passed this place about 12½ o'clock last night, bound up. When about eight miles above this city and near Dacotah, M. T., she met and ran into the steamer *Ben Coursin*, sinking the latter boat to her cabin deck in a very few moments. The accident occurred about 2 o'clock A. M., and of course the passengers were in their berths. We learn that 10 or 15 persons, mostly passengers, were killed by the collision or drowned. One of the saved reports 9 drowned that he knew of, though he could give no names. One family consisting of a man, his wife, two daughters and two children, *from St. Paul, were known to be on the Coursin*—and all but the two children were drowned.

The water was very deep at the place of the accident, and the probability is that nearly all the passengers, if there were any, were drowned.

It is reported that the *Key City* continued on her way up the river, without stopping to render the least assistance to the sunken boat.

The *Northern Light*, coming down a few hours later, was prevailed on to stop and take on board the passengers who were saved and a portion of the crew. The report that the *Light* charged them a dollar and a half fare to this city we don't believe.

We have no knowledge of particulars that can palliate or excuse the recklessness and evident criminality on the part of the pilots—nor do we know upon which the responsibility rests; but there is criminal obstinacy or terrible negligence somewhere, and we hope some authorities will make the attempt to investigate the matter.

The night was very light, the moon being nearly, if not quite, full, and not a mist of fog nor rain, and consequently we know of no excuse for the pilots.

The *Ben Coursin* was a small stern-wheel boat, running between St. Louis and St. Paul. The *Key City* is owned by the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company, and runs between Dunleith and St. Paul.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Pork, beef, butter and eggs, remain at their former prices in Philadelphia. In groceries the decline is encouraging. Sugar can now be purchased for ten cents, which a few weeks since was selling at 15 cents per pound. Molasses has declined almost one-half.

The Detroit *Advertiser* states that the Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, are paying their operators in accepted drafts drawn on their Treasurer, payable in six months, with interest at 7 per cent.—They are of the denomination of five, ten, fifteen and twenty dollars.

A fire in Livingston, Ala., last week, destroyed property to the value of $30,000. The principal losers were H. H. Harris and W. W. Shearer & Co., the former losing $15,000, and the latter $6,000.

The "cart war" between the Texans and Mexicans, appears to be at an end. It is believed in Texas that no further attempts to interrupt the Mexican cartmen will be made.

It is reported that valuable silver mines have been discovered in Titus and Cass Counties, Texas.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUSLY IMPORTANT!—KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, will sell his Fall style of Hats to-day at $4, and take current funds in payment.

STILL LATER.

Eastern funds will be taken if his customers desire.

THE LATEST AND STILL MORE EXCITING.

To allay public excitement Knox will take good notes, approved indorsements—say William B. Astor's paper, with Peter Cooper's autograph on the back, with State sixes as collaterals.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

"Bion the Wanderer" attracted another large and fashionable audience to PURDY'S National Theatre last evening. It is one of Mr. G. L. AIKEN'S happiest efforts in dramatizing, and the piece has been well placed upon the stage by that efficient stage director, Mr. G. L. FOX. It is strongly cast with Mr. J. H. AIKEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mr. F. H. AIKEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss JULIA DALY, Mrs. J. J. BRADSHAW, and the whole company. It will be repeated to-night, with the "French Spy" and "Loan of a Lover."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands of involuntary suicides are committed by persons who take the metallic poisons, misnamed "specifics." These pills soothe, cleanse, regulate and invigorate the diseased and enfeebled internal organs, instead of irritating and inflaming them like mercury, iron, and other mineral medicines.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Not only delights the voluptuary in perfumes, but as a cosmetic, a dental wash and cure for nervous headache it is invaluable. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Clinton Place Hotel, Broadway, corner Eighth street, on the European or American plan, at option. Spacious, well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen for the winter.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Argo	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 14
City of Wash'gton	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Oct. 17
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 29

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Borussia	Hamburg	New-York	Oct. 1
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 2
Edinburgh	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 3
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 3
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 3
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 7
Europe	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 10

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Empire City	New-York	Havana	Oct. 17

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Petersburg, Norfolk and Richmond—S. S. Wiles, T. Cooney, W. Cameron and lady, Mrs. Godfrey, J. L. Winston, David Lawson, J. B. Komp, A. M. Jackson, E. Wilson, J. H. Richardson, J. H. Poole, Mr. Stone, B. W. Gordon, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 09 | Sun sets.... 5 23 | Moon rises.... 2 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 14 | Gov. Island. 6 56 | Hell Gate..... 7 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Argo, Benson, Bremen, &c., C. H. Sands; Arabia, Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships R. Sprague, Patten, New-Orleans, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Compromise, Child, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.

Bark A. Brewer, Ulmer, Mobile, Layton & Hurlbut.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners M. Waring, Hamblin, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. E. Wells, Hallock, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Thomas Denison, Stacey, Pilatka, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Hope, Merrill, Shields, via Kirkwall, 40 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co. Has experienced heavy westerly weather; was 16 days making 175 miles to the eastward. Sept. 17, during the gale, sprung aleak.

Schr. Cabot, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to E. H. Herrick.

Schr. Tangent, Plummer, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to order.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 17 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, very light; sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S. E.

Below.

Bark Cossack, Ballard, from Penang June 29. July 8, lost overboard Joseph Matherson, of Prince Edward Island. Aug. 4, lat 27 48 S., lon. 47 15 E., passed bark Ceres, of Salem, bound W. Experienced much heavy weather since passing lat. 30 N.; also, in the Gulf, stove boat, &c. The Cossack was ordered to Boston.

Also, a Norwegian bark—both by pilot-boat Mary Ann.

Memoranda.

The boats of the Stonington, Fall River, Hartford, New-Haven and Providence lines were delayed for some four or five hours, owing to the fog. They arrived this morning about 10 o'clock.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 13—6 P. M.—Arr. barks Osmanli, Palermo; Betsini, San Lucas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARD TIMES! CHEAP FOR CASH!!

CURTAIN GOODS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT

GREAT BARGAINS.

KELTY AND FERGUSON,

No. 291 Broadway,

have, in consequence of the rise in money marked down their stock of BROCATELLES, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., and invite the attention of all economizers. Cheap for cash is now the order.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BREAD MADE BY PATENT MACHINERY AND SOLD BY WEIGHT.

The subscriber, having been for many years aware of the great importance of the application of machinery to the manufacture of bread, and of the advantage both to the producer and consumer, involved in its completion, has at last the satisfaction of having achieved an ultimate and complete success, by which he is enabled to offer to the public a loaf which is

CHEAPER,

CLEANER,

AND MORE NUTRITIOUS

than any that can possibly be furnished by any other process of manufacture.

1st. The bread can be afforded at less price in consequence of the saving effected by machinery over manual labor.

2d. As to cleanliness—No one acquainted with the old process of mixing dough, will doubt that bread mixed, formed, and cut by machinery, must be incomparably cleaner than that made by hand.

3d. It contains more nutriment, since it is made from fresh ground flour, and mixed by machinery at an earlier stage of the fermentation, consequently a larger proportion of gluten, the nutritive principle of the flour, is preserved. The machine mixing gives a finer texture, and the bread is not so liable to crumble. With increased facilities, the subscriber designs continuing the system indicated in his circular of 1856, and of disposing of his bread as heretofore, viz: the pound of bread being sold at the current price of a pound of flour, reckoning the bbl. at 200 lbs.

As an additional inducement to purchasers, he proposes making the following allowances on bread, sold in quantity at one time, as under:

On 100 lbs. bread........................10 per cent.
On 200 lbs. bread........................12 per cent.
On 300 lbs. bread and over............15 per cent.

JOHN HECKER, No. 56 Rutgers-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

$600,000 worth of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of

ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,

Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of

VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR

Southern and Western trade,

Which we will close out to dealers at a

Very heavy per centage less than cost.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

LOOK AT THIS.

One Thousand pairs of Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of the best quality, a little soiled, at one-half of the usual price. Come and see at CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway.

BELOW COST. BELOW COST. BELOW COST.

Tremendous sacrifice, in carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, door-mats, floor-drugget, matting, &c., to retire from business. J. HYATT.

No. [illegible] Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of Shaving Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were honoring their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room in Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private dwellings to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for bank and store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Gayler's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and

No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 26, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved *to my perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to

Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,

New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

For 1857-8,

AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S,

No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)

In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.

The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.

Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.

No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 3½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, silk-elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

COMBS—MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES DE MOTT COMBS, of Hempstead, L. I., to HELEN MARTIN, of this City.

Hempstead papers please copy.

HARRIS—JOHNSON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. W. L. Peck, GEORGE HARRIS to SARAH A., youngest daughter of the late W. Johnson, of New-York.

DIED.

RUTGERS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 12, NICHOLAS G. RUTGERS, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 4 P. M., from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of La Fayette place and 4th-st., without further invitation.

WELFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 12, at No. 454 Grand-st., Mr. JOHN G. WELFORD, aged 77 years.

EBBETS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, DANIEL J., the beloved son of Edward N. and Eliza Ebbets, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 145 East 12th-st., on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CREVELING.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 12, at the residence of his parents, No. 780 Greenwich-st., of croup, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, son of E. W. and M. Creveling, aged 1 year, 8 months and 4 days.

His remains were taken yesterday, 13th inst., to the Valley Church, New-Jersey, for interment.

Flemington papers please copy.

DURBROW.—On Monday, Oct. 12, of heart disease, CHAS. A., youngest son of George H. and Hetty Durbrow, aged 3 months and 12 days.

COOMBS.—At Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, JULIA AMELIA, eldest daughter of Thomas and A. E. Coombs, aged 5 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 234 Adelphi-st., without further invitation.

HAMILTON.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, EDGAR DOUGLAS CLYDESDALE, youngest son of Charles Kennedy and Margaret Magoste Hamilton.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery on Thursday morning for interment.

CHAPIN.—At Jersey City, on Monday, Oct. 12, of disease of the brain, EDWIN CHAPIN, aged 45 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family, and the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., of Southern New-York, and of Iroquois Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 39, of Jersey City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 205 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,

For 85 cents.

CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,

For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.

DRESSING ROBES,

Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.

MORNING JACKETS

For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.

HALF-HOSE,

Best British make, costing $3 50 to $3 25, for $2 to $2 50 a dozen.

ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,

costing $15 to import, for $10.

SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,

from 25 cents upwards.

ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,

selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.

FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,

cost $3 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.

One price, and for cash only.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,

Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c., &c., HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE will prove a certain cure, if used according to directions.

Prepared by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

PHELAN'S

IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The annual sermon before the Board will be preached THIS EVENING, by Right Rev. T. F. DAVIS, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in behalf of Domestic and Foreign Missions.

A public missionary meeting will be held in the Church of the Ascension on THURSDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Several missionary addresses will be made, and a collection taken in behalf of Domestic and Foreign Missions.

Mission Rooms, Bible House, New-York, Oct. 14, 1857.

L. & A. UNDERHILL, IMPORTERS AND [illegible]

[illegible]

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible] chambermaid and take care [illegible] ... [illegible] for two days at No. 210 [illegible]

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible] ... chambermaid [illegible] ... [illegible] near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... Apply at No. 112 [illegible]

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WITH EXCEL[LENT] ... [illegible] ... Call at 210 [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTA[BLE] ... [illegible] cook, washer and ironer ... [illegible] ... City references, and [illegible] ... No. 225 Bleecker-st., in the [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSERY GOV[ERNESS] ... [illegible] dressmaker and seamstress, by a very ex[perienced] ... [illegible] as a good cook, and to [illegible] ... waiter and chambermaid, and to do [housew]ork in the City or country, by very com[petent] girls. Call at No. 72 6th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND [illegible] ... has a good knowledge of hair dressing [illegible] ... can do up fine muslins and flute [illegible] ... to assist in housekeeping; [illegible] ... going to Europe; has [illegible] ... or would go South [illegible] ... between No. 66 17th-st., corner of [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[MAN] ... [illegible] as seamstress, understands cutting [illegible] ladies' dresses and gentlemen's [illegible] ... no objection to going a short dis[tance] ... [illegible] good City reference. Call [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTA[BLE] ... [illegible] ... Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO NEAT, GENTEEL GIRLS [illegible] ... City reference, situations in the City [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTEST[ANT] ... [illegible] ... Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH OF [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO EN[GAGE] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL [illegible] ... [illegible] ... To be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, A [situation] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES [illegible] ... [illegible] ... between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Address a note to V. R. Y. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID [illegible] ... [illegible] ... would go South. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[MAN] ... [illegible] ... between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG WO[MAN] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER[WORK] ... [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUA[TIONS] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] ... [illegible] ... one year's good ref[erence] ... [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most worthy, competent servants, Protestant and Catholic, who, at their present demand, are really meri[torious] and know how to appreciate good situations. Owing to the unusual number in want of employment, [m]any of whom have served for years in families of the highest distinction, the subscriber will make no charge to employers in want of domestics. Apply until further notice at MANNING'S, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUM[BER] of well-recommended servants of all nations, in any capacity, at the advertising agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; none but first-class domestics, with un[doubted] reference, furnished. This establishment is con[ducted] by an American, and is decidedly the most relia[ble] in the city. Orders left at our agency will be waited on [by] special advertisement and satisfaction guaranteed. JOSEPH S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SITUATIONS IN the City or a few miles in the country, Yonkers or Westchester County; one does the housework of a small private family; makes excellent bread, understands meats and pastry; wages 7 dollars; her cousin is 16; can mind a baby; is a good waitress, wages $4 to $6 a month. Call at No. 238 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS (*Protestants*), one as first-class cook and baker, the other as chambermaid and waiter; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City ref[erence] from her last employer, where she has lived for the last seven years. Apply No. 36 3d-av. (millinery store.) Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do general house[work] in a small private family; is willing to make herself useful to her employer. Good references. Apply at No. 208 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, OBLIGING PROTES[TANT] girl, desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would be willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended girl with over two years' reference to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; is kind to children and of amiable disposition. [illegible] ... Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable colored man; he is fully competent to take charge of a pair of horses, and will make himself generally useful; can give the best recommendations from his present employer. Inquire for JACOB HOL[LINS], No. 156 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a trustworthy girl, who understands chamberwork, waiting, fine washing and ironing, or general housework of any kind; can do plain cooking. Has good recommendation, having lived in one family at Hudson for five years. Apply at No. 5 9th-st., near 6th-av., to-day, (Wednesday,) between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, AN ASSISTANT dressmaker, wishes employment by the day; is fully capable of taking hold or doing all kinds of family sew[ing] in the neatest manner. Can be well recommended by her employers. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 240 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a first-rate baker and under[stands] her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references will be given. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 90 West Wash[ing]ton-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUA[TION] as seamstress; wages not so much an object as a good home; also, two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; understands meats, pastry, game, &c.; the other as chambermaid; have excellent refer[ences]. Apply, for two days, at 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[MAN], a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 124 Mott-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY AN experienced girl, used to the care of a baby from its birth; can make children's clothes, or do fine washing; seven years' best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 111 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a small private family as cook and washer and ironer; can make all kinds of desserts, and understands her business; has best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 9th-st., near 4th-av., in front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, just arrived from Ger[many], to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do sew[ing] and cooking. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 121 For[syth]-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man with good City reference. Address GARDENER, Times Office, Wednesday or Thursday, at[tention] will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands baking, desserts and pastry. Best of reference. Call for two days at No. 690 Houston-st., second floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and would assist in chamberwork; one who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. City reference can be seen at No. 46 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITU[ATION] as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her present situa[tion], where she can be seen until suited, at No. 107 9th-st., Randall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, single, Protestant man. He perfectly under[stands] his business. Wages no object—only a good com[fortable] home. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 79 4th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs work and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 3 days at her present employer's, No. 116 Columbia-st., Brook[lyn], between Pierpont and Clark.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived 8 years in her last place. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER OF LONG EXPE[RIENCE] ... [illegible] ... wishes to engage in a family by the month. Apply, by note, No. 118 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.—place of employ[ment]. Address E. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man who has got the best of City references. Any commands, H. C., waiter, No. [illegible] Broadway, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber[maid] and to do fine washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 73 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 67 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; would go for moderate wages for sake of a comfortable home. Call at No. 165 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UN[DER]stands her business, wants work by the day or week. The very best references given, if required. Ad[dress] Miss W. A., Box No. 460 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 289 12th-st., between the 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamber[work]. Best City reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 146 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 102 St. Mark's-place, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 59 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A TAILORESS WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to cut and make boys' clothing. Ad[dress], by letter or otherwise, S. C., No. 137 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART BOY 14 years old; is well acquainted with the City; has good City references. Apply at No. 71 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 252 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD apply at the office of the American and Foreign Em[ployment] Society, Nos. 15 and 16 Bible House, Astor-place, where are at present from three to four hundred girls of all denominations, with first-class references. MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—[illegible] ... to give the girls a chance [illegible] ... Mark's Employment Office [illegible] ... will give employers servants, free of charge [illegible] ... notice.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOUR[AGEMENT] of faithful Domestic [illegible] ... [illegible] ... JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A [illegible] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is an excellent cook and a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts. Can have the best of City reference. Address to No. 9 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 129 Stanton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 19 6th-av.

WANTED—LADIES AND FAMILIES, IN THE City or country, who want first-class cooks, good cooks, and to wash and iron, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, small girls, or general housework girls, will please call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 73 6th-av., bookstore, where superior girls are willing to work at very moderate wages.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1857.
Second performance of a
New Grand Fairy Spectacle, entitled
BOREAS.

With entirely new and original gorgeous scenery, ma[chinery], magical changes, tricks, costumes, &c.

Characters by the wonderful RAVELS, and their Great Double Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the present finan[cial] crisis, and in order to enable even the most economi[cal] to witness this extraordinary spectacle, the Manage[ment] has determined to throw open the whole splendid tier of UPPER BOXES at the reduced price of 25 cents; entrance on Crosby-st. Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes, 50 cents.

Alteration of Time—Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATER.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager .... Mr. F. B. Conway
Second week of the Grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.

First night of the new ballet, IL BIRICHINO DI PARIGI, composed by Signor Domenico Ronzani.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1857, will be presented, first time in New-York, the new ballet entitled

IL BIRICHINO DI PARIGI,
(Le Gamin de Paris,)

supported by the following Eminent Artistes:
Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Santolini, Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
Signora Gaetana Pratesi, Signor Giovanni Pratesi,
Signora Serafini Cecchetti,
Signora Teresina Pratesi,
Signora Guiseppina Pratesi,
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI.
Aided by the powerful Corps de Ballet.

Previous to the ballet the admired comedietta called SOMEBODY ELSE.

Hans Moritz .... Mr. John Sloan

TO-MORROW (Thursday)—Benefit of Signor Domenico Ronzani. The Ballet, IL BIRICHINO DI PARIGI and a grand Ballet Divertissement.

A new grand ballet is in active preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,

First night this season of the charming Comedy of SIMPSON AND CO.,

With the elegant Comedietta of DELICATE GROUND.

And MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD.

Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, (her first appearance since her illness,) and the entire excel[lent] Stock Company.

TO-MORROW—First time in America of Planche's ex[quisite] drama of PAST AND PRESENT, which has been some time in preparation, and in which Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcott, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. G. Holland and other favorite members of the company will appear in original characters.

Mr. Lester is recovering from his severe illness. Due notice will be given of his first appearance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene .... Sole Lessee and Directress.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1857,

Miss LAURA KEENE in her great character of Mlle. Marco, in the grand romantic drama, in five acts, of THE MARBLE HEART.

Raphael Duchallet, the sculptor .... Mr. Geo. Jordan
Mons. Volage, an editor .... Mr. Wheatleigh

To conclude with a new farce, entitled THE QUIET FAMILY.

Mr. Benj. Bibbs ... Burnett | Mr. Barnaby Bibbs Jefferson

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.
Balcony chairs, dress circle and parquette .... Fifty cents
Orchestra chairs .... Seventy-five cents
Family circle .... 25 cents | Private boxes ...... $4 and $5

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

BENEFIT OF MISS CUSHMAN,

Who will appear in Tragedy and Comedy for this evening only. WEDNESDAY—The play of THE STRANGER.

Mrs. Haller .... Miss Cushman
The Stranger ... Mr. C. Fisher | Baron ... Mr. G. Boniface
Solomon ... Mr. Mark Smith | Countess ... Miss Ada Clifton

And the comedy of THE HONEYMOON.

Juliana ... Miss Cushman | Volante ... Mrs. W. H. Smith
Duke Aranza ... Mr. C. Fisher | Rolando ... Mr. W. Briggs

Miss Cushman will, by desire, appear as Bianca, in the tragedy of FAZIO.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents | Pit .... 12 cents

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14,

Will be acted the great Romance of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

To be followed by the Drama entitled the RAKE'S PROGRESS.

To conclude with the romantic Melo-drama of VALENTINE AND ORSON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy. Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 3d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 14, will commence with BION THE WANDERER.

To be followed by the celebrated Drama of THE FRENCH SPY.

The whole to conclude with the farce of THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE GRAND AQUARIA, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, AND THE CARLO FAMILY.—THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and also THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in "THE LADY'S DREAM." To conclude with the Comic Ballet Pantomime entitled THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, or, THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, with New Scenery, Appropriate Dresses, Decorations, &c., produced under the care of SIGNOR CARLO, and performed by THE CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

[illegible] ... open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and [evening].

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.

Season Tickets, admitting the holder and his family to the Crystal Palace on all occasions until Feb. 15, 1858, can be procured of the Secretary, W. B. LEONARD, Esq., at his office, room No. 1.

Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run di[rectly] to the door.

EMPIRE HALL—No. 596 BROADWAY.

On MONDAY, Oct. 12, and during the week at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock grand original series of paintings illustra[tive] of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, produced from private drawings and sketches, furnished by Dr. KANE and officers, vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the POLAR REGIONS, with a description by Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, who won for himself an enviable reputation through his devoted at[tachment] to Dr. KANE, as also for being THE DISCOVERER OF THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-mem[orable] expedition will be exhibited, among which is THE CELEBRATED DOG "ETAH," the only survivor of more than two hundred used during their journeyings.

THE PEACOCK FLAG, carried further North and further South than any other flag in the world.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC DRESSES, Rifle, Kayak, Sledge Runner of the Faith, presents to Mr. Morton, &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2, to commence at 3. Admis[sion] 25 cents, children half-price.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERI[CA].—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. Kahn, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway. 400 models of the most [illegible] ... Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS' No. 333 Broadway, during October, and Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than were before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBERS-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 235 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.

Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
2,000 SILK ROBES a Volante.
2,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS.
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,000 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
500 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plain WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKER-CHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKER-CHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE, ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold at
EVERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are en[tirely] controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, the best make that now comes to this country, for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.

The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, FOR CASH.

To provide the means for their maturing obligations, preferring to SELL and PAY, rather than NOT PAY and BE SOLD, the undersigned propose to sell AT AUCTION, their ENTIRE STOCK of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
AT
THEIR OWN WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF
PARK-PLACE, COLLEGE-PLACE AND BARCLAY-ST.
The first sale will be on
WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INST.,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
The value of the Stock is about
FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Comprising
SILKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHEETINGS, PRINTS,
HOSIERY, CARPETS,
AND EVERY ARTICLE APPERTAINING TO THE TRADE.

A Complete assortment will be offered on WEDNES-DAY, IN LOTS ADAPTED TO THE TRADE.

Every lot offered WILL BE SOLD.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.
New-York, Oct. 10, 1857.

N. B.—OUR OWN PAPER MATURING PREVIOUS TO 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, WILL BE RECEIVED IN SETTLEMENT AS CASH—WITH A REBATEMENT OF INTEREST OF 7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

DRY GOODS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will continue to offer the whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES,
PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS
and
CASHMERES;
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.

N. B.—The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection is solicited to the best Stock of Goods ever imported.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE. BAJOU GLOVES!

Buyers of this article should be well assured that they are getting the GENUINE GLOVE, stamped with the signature "Bajou," which each pair contains, to protect themselves against mixed lots offered at reduced prices. The Gloves we shall OFFER ON WEDNESDAY are not only genuine, but are of EXCLUSIVE SHADES, such as will not be found in any other house in the City.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 235 Broadway.

IN VIEW OF THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS, HOMER & KETCHUM

Have determined to close out their Large and Elegant Stock of FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., FOR CASH, (to the Trade only,) At unprecedentedly low prices!

At No. 319 BROADWAY, cor. Pearl-st.

GREAT REDUCTION!!

25 TO 50 PER CENT.

J. & C. BERRIAN, No. 601 Broadway,

Now offer their immense stock of HOUSE FURNISH-ING GOODS and FANCY ARTICLES at prices to SUIT THE TIMES, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

The assortment of SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, WAITERS, &c., &c., is greater than ever before offered by any house in the country.

Early buyers will have a rare opportunity of selection at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. below usual prices.

No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTY CASES OF NINETY INCH HEAVY UTICA SHEETING, EXTRA QUALITY,

at 38 cents per yard,
are now open at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—[illegible] ... [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS! ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz.:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 14s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 18s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $16, worth $30.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $50.

LINEN, CAMBRIC AND GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 dozen more of those ladies' linen cambric handker-chiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $3.
500 dozen more of those ladies' hemstitched, at $2 50, worth $5 [illegible].
300 dozen more of those ladies' grass linen, at $2 is worth $5.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT *CONVULSION* IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,

We are enabled to offer immense bargains in HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
6-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
6-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reductions.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.

3,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway.
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.

100 Pairs Whitney Blankets, at $3 50 a pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN FRENCH PRINTS.

RICH CHINTZ COLORS YARD WIDE.
Selling at 1s. Per Yard.
Former price 2s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.

1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 75c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.

250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

In order
TO FACILITATE SALES!
Our entire Stock of new Fall
DRESS SILKS,
MOUS. DE LAINES,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ROBES-A-QUILLE,
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS,
POPLINS and
EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Will be cleared out
AT THE LOWEST CASH AUCTION PRICES!
Sales will commence Monday, Oct. 12,
AT BOTH STORES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,

Recently bought at Auction,
FOR CASH.
Also, Domestic Goods of every description,
BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

IRISH LINEN, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,

Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Napkins,
AND FAMILY LINENS.
In great variety,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS, CAR-PETINGS,

Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, and House-Furnishing Goods,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.

New Fall Patterns,
ONE SHILLING PER YARD!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,

Laces, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT!
Will be sold at prices
MUCH BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, 70 CENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

VELVET ROBES A QUILLE.

A splendid lot, per steamer Fulton,
at $40; COST $60 TO IMPORT!
Also, 100 Black Velvet Flounced Robes,
at $25, worth $45,
will be offered on Monday, Oct. 12.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN,
at Canal-st. Redmond Palace.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK SILKS.

A large lot will be offered at retail on Monday, Oct. 12.
Much Under Price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS.

300 at 50 cents .... worth 80 cents
600 at $1 .... worth $1 50
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering their large and magnificent stock much below the cost of im-portation, viz.:
Plush Shawls at $3 .... worth $6
Plush Shawls, superior, at $5 .... worth $8
Stella Shawls at $7 .... worth $10
Also, Broché and Wool Shawls,
in large assortment.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling the whole of their Ribbons, at
25 per cent.
UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

OFFER THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS
To all persons wanting Dress Goods,
Having reduced their entire stock,
WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO COST.
SILKS OF ALL KINDS, MERINOES, PLAID MERIN-OES, DE LAINES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDER-IES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

STELLA SHAWLS,

BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

800 PIECES OF EXTRA HEAVY HOUSEWIFE YARD WIDE LINENS,

at 25 cents per yard,
are now open at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES LOWER THAN EVER.

RIBBONS ASTOUNDINGLY CHEAP.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, AND REAL FURS.

Great reduction in price.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Offers his entire importation
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
and
REAL FURS
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.
Also,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS
and Plaid goods of every description.

RICH DRY GOODS

[illegible] at very greatly reduced prices.
Rich and elegant Cloaks.
Shawls in new styles.
Silks and Silk Robes.
[illegible] ... [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] ... [illegible]
Gloves, hosiery, de laines and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.
No. 401 Broadway, near Broome-st.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.

Two cases Barathens, all wool, a new and very desira[ble] material for deep mourning. [illegible] ... [illegible]

MILLER & GRANT,

No. [illegible] Broadway.
Are offering their entire stock of [illegible] ... [illegible]
Also, a great variety of other goods on the same plan.

[illegible] Nos. 288 and 290 Broadway.
J. BECK & CO. are now offering
BAJOU'S BEST KID GLOVES
AT 40 CENTS PER PAIR.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

NEWEST STYLE NOW OPEN.

And always in store, at reasonable prices, by A. CHAM-BERS, No. 397 Broadway, [illegible] ... [illegible]

GREAT SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.

Broken and suspended City Bank bills taken at par at No. 48 Catharine-st. [illegible] ... Dry goods selling at half price.

DAMAGED FINE [illegible] ... [illegible] ... for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. [illegible] Catharine-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—[illegible] ... 399 BROADWAY.—[illegible] ... [illegible] ... wholesale prices.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAM[ILY]; suites of rooms on second floor, [illegible] ... furnished or unfurnished [illegible] ... on third floor. Reference exchanged. [illegible] 141 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, [illegible] a large, commodious house in the upper part of the City, would take a gentleman and lady or a small family for the Winter, where all the comforts of a home may be found. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-ROOMS may be obtained for single gentlemen, or a small family, at No. 16 14th-st., near 6th-av. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. [illegible] East 14th-st., near Union-square. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant room, and full or partial board, at No. 19 3d-av.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—[illegible] ... [illegible]

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommo[dated] with very pleasant [illegible] ... Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen [illegible] ... quire at No. 109 Hicks-st., convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family on Brooklyn Heights [illegible] ... would be willing to receive one or two gentlemen [illegible] ... Address Box No. 1,[illegible], New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—[illegible] ... [illegible] ... Ferries.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. [illegible] Atlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Con[venient] to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] ... [illegible] ... changed. Address XXX, Times Office, New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET, ROOMS ON THE first, second and fourth floors, to families, or single gentlemen, with private table, if desired. [illegible] ... [illegible]

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class [illegible] ... or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 62 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References ex[changed].

TO LET—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom connecting, on second floor, together or sep[arately], to gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. [illegible] ... near Clinton-place.

TO LET—SMALL PARLOR, BEDROOM AND bathroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast and tea; also, one or two attic rooms, with a plain genteel family, at No. 50 Franklin-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

[illegible] now open for the reception of pupils. New-York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tues[days] and Fridays.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

Monthly soirées for children's [illegible].

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experi[ence] that his instructions in the manner of new and [illegible] quadrille were of great service to [illegible] graceful movement and improving the style of [illegible] will continue the practice of [illegible] ... [illegible] ... will be introduced the Mazurka [illegible] ... the coming season [illegible]

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the Acade[mies].

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. [illegible] EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—MR. CHAR-BUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the pub[lic] that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at [illegible] P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gen[tle]men's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a Practising Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, the Lancers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises required to per[fect] the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 80 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 120 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 15th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Conti[nent], will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, [illegible] ... and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 15. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence on Mon. [illegible] New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at [illegible] ... 148 and 150 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. [illegible] For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Pri[vate] lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIX[TURES] of Tea and Coffee store, No. [illegible] will be sold cheap. There is a [illegible] ... ness, which, if application is made [illegible] ... the purchaser. Inquire of [illegible]

EIGHTY ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land about 5 miles from Chicago, Ill. [illegible] ... from encumbrance, will be exchanged for any kind of good merchandise or productive property in or near the City. Apply at the Western Land Agency, No. [illegible] ... JOHN [illegible].

WANTED.—ANY PERSON WITH A SMALL CAP[ITAL], wishing to engage in a safe, pleasant and pro[fitable] cash business, will do well to call on [illegible] WALBRIDGE & [illegible]

$300.—PARTNER WANTED IN ONE OF the safest and best paying [illegible] ... this City, without any risk whatever, and only requires about two hours' daily attention. [illegible] ... CO., No. [illegible] Chatham-st.

MUSICAL CARDS.

MUSICAL [illegible] ... [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
$44,000 OHIO STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886, $1,000 each. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern; $44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. stock, due 1886. [illegible] Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1890. [illegible] Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds. $10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon farm mortgage Bonds. $10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon land mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] Milwaukee and Horicon 1st. mort 8 per ct. Bonds. [illegible] Kentucky State 6 per cent Bonds, due 1873. [illegible] Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1873. [illegible] shares Importers and Traders' Bank ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Hanover Bank ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Manhattan Bank ... $50 each. [illegible] shares National Bank ... $50 each. [illegible] shares City Bank ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Mechanics' Bank of New-York ... $25 each. [illegible] shares Bank of the Commonwealth ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Commonwealth Ins. Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Broadway Bank ... $25 each. [illegible] shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank ... $25 each. [illegible] shares Seventh Ward Bank ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Park Ins. Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Rutgers Ins. Co. ... $25 each. [illegible] shares Resolute Ins. Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Atlantic Bank of New-York ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Columbia Ins. Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] shares Astor Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] shares North River Bank ... $50 each. [illegible] shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] shares Sixth-av. R. R. ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. ... $25 each. [illegible] shares New-Jersey R. R. ... $50 each. [illegible] shares Relief Ins. Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Third-av. R. R. ... $100 each. [illegible] shares Phenix Ins. Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] shares Brevoort Ins. Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] shares Chatham Bank ... $25 each. [illegible] shares [illegible] Bank ... $25 each.

Regular sale TO-MORROW (Thursday,) Oct. 15. Regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 85 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$10,000 Town of Racine, Wisconsin, 7 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Racine, Janesville and Mississippi Railroad, due 1873 (hypothecated.)
$10,000 Town of Beloit, Wisconsin, 7 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Racine, Janesville and Mississippi Railroad, due 1873 (hypothecated.)
$5,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, due 1862.
[illegible] shares Union Bank ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares People's Bank ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares Importers' and Traders' Bank ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares United States Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares Firemen's Insurance Co. ... $17 each.
[illegible] shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares East River Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares New-World Insurance Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares Home Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares United States Life Insurance Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Astor Fire Insurance Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Continental Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Howard Fire Insurance Co. ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of North America ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Bank ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of the Republic ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Shoe & Leather Bank ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Metropolitan Bank ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co. ... $100 each.

Next regular sale, Saturday, Oct. 17. Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday. Also, special sales when required.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman now in Cuba.—THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 239 West 14th-st., the whole forming a superb collection. Among which may be found Rich velvet carpets, magnificent rosewood parlor suites covered in [illegible] satin brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very elaborately carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and [illegible] tables; inlaid rosewood secretary with mirror doors lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood and [illegible] music stand; [illegible] rosewood Miller premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and pearl keys, decidedly one of the most [illegible] instruments ever made, richly embroidered cover and stool; French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatelle window-curtains; also a great variety of oil paintings, embracing many valuable specimens—one large fruit piece by Seidel, winter scenes, sea views, moonlight, [illegible] views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures; twenty-one day bronze clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea-sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagne goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonade pitchers, &c.; also costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, ivory cutlery, salvers, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing [illegible] cottage, black walnut and mahogany cushioned chairs; elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stand, &c. Sale positive.

N. B.—Furniture can be packed and shipped by an experienced person at the sale. Parties in want of solid [illegible] parlor furniture of the most expensive description will do well to attend. Sale positive, rain or shine.

BURRELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence I will sell as above, at No. 152 West 21st-st., the entire elegant rosewood furniture, with everything contained in the house, all of which, comprising a very large quantity, is of the most elegant description, in perfect order, and to be sold peremptorily, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining everything requisite for a modern furnished residence. Catalogues will be at the door on the morning of sale.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of solid rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in French brocatel and velvet, made to order with slip covers, rosewood marble-top etageres, French plate frames, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with marble-top music cabinet, stool and cover, English velvet carpets, rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, elegant lace curtains, French shades, enameled pillar clock inlaid with silver, elegant Dresden and Sevres China vases, marble groups, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, large pier and marble mirrors, corner etageres, large chandeliers, rosewood, centre, sofa and pier tables, French escretoire, satin lounges, &c.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Rosewood dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, over 30 superior hair mattresses, marble washstands, commodes, French mirror, French wardrobe, cost $290, French chairs, China toilet sets, mirrors, lace curtains to 30 windows, over 600 yards carpets, French engravings, splendid carved extension table, oak dining chairs, oak marble-top sideboard, butlers' trays, rich silver, French China, China and ruby cut-glass, silver and ivory cutlery, with a great variety of other furniture not mentioned, all of which will be peremptorily sold rain or shine, and reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Large Sale of Real Marble Statuary.—About 90 pieces just imported from Italy, consigned by Italian Artists to be sold for their account. Among them will be found the finest works of Bien-aimé, Bartolomi, Del Medico, Pacetti, Tenerani, Finelli, Pampaloni, Baratta, several antiques, Medicis, Santalicotti, Giacobelli, Ricci, Valdi, Spinola, Rambaldi, and many other celebrated masters.

Also, the celebrated statue of the Wood Nymph by Bienaimé, which was distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, one of the finest pieces of Parlor Statuary to be found in this country. Also, the celebrated colossal bust of Washington by Hiram Powers, one of his latest works.

This is the first large sale of elegant parlor statuary ever made in this country, and will be found well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and the public. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, one week previous to the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M., precisely, all the rich and fashionable furniture contained in the private residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs. [illegible]. The house is an elegant [illegible] story brown-stone front mansion, and is well filled with furniture made expressly to order, and but little used. Also will be sold, all the kitchen utensils, stoves, provisions, groceries, and about 15 tons of Lehigh and Liverpool coal. The furniture consists of walnut dining-room suites and a good assortment of China table ware, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, &c., velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gas fixtures, clocks, three solid black walnut suites, with covers, side, centre and pier tables, elegant reception chairs, plate mirrors, one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl inlaid, in fine order, and a superb instrument; lace window drapery, mantel ornaments, 4 pastel paintings, by Hager, representing the four seasons; bronze antique figures, and a multitude of fancy ornaments and articles of vertu, altogether too numerous to mention; hall oil-cloth, stair carpets and rods, elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, lounges, chairs, ottomans, fine curled-hair mattresses and bedding, &c., the whole forming a unique assortment of fine goods, well worth the attention of buyers. The sale of Friday will be noticed to-morrow morning.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

J. & J. BOGART.—THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 46 Beaver-st., Sheriff's sale of cigars, consisting of a large assortment of Havana cigars.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 264 Bowery, between Great Jones and Fourth-sts., to close a concern, the entire stock of French made furniture, consisting of about 150 mahogany and maple bedsteads of various styles, a fine assortment of dressing glasses, bureaus, &c., some of which are very fine; marble-top centre tables, sofas, carved and plain, in muslin, &c.; carved etageres, hall stands and chairs of various styles, shaving sliding glasses, book shelves, commodes, bidets, &c., round and other tables, side do., ladies' work tables, and other valuable furniture. The whole will be sold without reserve, for a final close in liquidation. A deposit will be required from parties unknown to the auctioneers, as every article must be cleared off. Can be examined any time previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st., will sell by order of the Administrator of the late Geo. W. Bruen, deceased, at his late residence No. 34 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of elegant household furniture, statuary, &c. The furniture is all of the highest grade, and made to order, several pieces of most exquisite statuary and garden urns; the pictures are of great merit. The whole will be sold without any reserve whatever to close the estate.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful black Morgan horse, 15½ hands high, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness; has been a pet in the family for some years. Sold, as the owner has no further use for him.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, STOVES, &c., by FRED & COLE, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, looking-glasses, carpets, centre and card tables, extension table, China and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, six cooking stoves and three parlor stoves.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK.
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 19 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gas. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. E. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, Oct. 10, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY are under the necessity of asking an extension on its paper maturing between the present date and such time as funds can be realized from the proposed loan, advertised for 10th of November next.

The causes which have led to this necessity; the intrinsic value of the property of the Company, and the merits of the security offered for the proposed loan, are set forth in our circular and advertisement for the loan, published on the 1st inst.

No change will be necessary in the business arrangements of the Road.

The Coupons of the Company will be paid as usual.
By order of the Directors.
J. W. BROOKS, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.
By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD,
Cor. East 61st-st. and 3d-av.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office.
WM. BEMENT, Treas.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.—New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST of October, on the bonds of the city of Louisville will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Mercantile Bank. (Signed.)
HENRY WOLFRED, City Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 3, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. BELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1awtyW

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, feel confidence in assuring the public and stockholders, of the entire solvency of the institution, and their belief that the business of the Bank can be resumed at an early date.
JAMES BARNES, President.

THE ARTIZAN'S BANK FEEL CONFIDENT in assuring their stockholders and the public of the entire solvency of the Bank, and that it will soon be able to resume business.
N. C. PLATT, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 16, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 25 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurance can be made payable on the party's reaching the age of 55 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

THE BROOKLYN FULTON-AVENUE Cars now run to the EVERGREEN CEMETERY every 15 minutes, for 5 cents.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest.
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M. 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:50 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER.
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 9th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. These instruments, with the new Action and Scale lately introduced, make them equal in every respect, (if not superior,) to any Pianos manufactured in the world. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 332. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $335. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL 3-story brick house in a pleasant neighborhood in the upper part of the city. A large part of the cost can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE acres of first-rate farming land in Mercer County, Ohio, near railroads and canal, and in a thickly-settled district, or will be exchanged for Brooklyn property, good bonds or stocks. J. P. GAYNOR, 36 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st., Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,138 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM THE 30th inst., for six months, a full-sized and completely furnished house in 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. For cards to view the house, and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small genteel family, 3-story, 13 rooms, with the improvements. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to R. G. READ, No. 66 East 22d-st., before 9 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—A FINE AND COMMODIOUS THREE-story and attic house No. 92 West 43d-st., brown stone, with all the modern improvements; house a year old. The furniture, all new, for sale if desired. Between 6th-av. and Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE three-story dwelling-house No. 30 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st., rent low, also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STORY and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 145 Walker-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL FARM, say 20 to 50 acres, with cottage, necessary outbuildings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient to fishing, within 30 miles of New-York, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address, post-paid, stating price, &c., J. G., care of E. IRWIN & SON, No. 41 and 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	Oct. 24	Saturday	Nov. 14
Saturday	Dec. 5	Saturday	Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 20 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RABBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin ... $80 | Second Cabin ... $50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The ASIA will sail on the 28th October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TWO of the best rooms in the main cabin of the steamer VANDERBILT, for Oct. 24, will be disposed of below the regular prices. Apply to G. C. & M. GIBBS, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The U. S. M. Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. The passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—TO THE STOCKholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company:
The event we have dreaded and foreshadowed to you at the two meetings held on the 23d September, and on the second instant, has at last occurred.
This Company has been forced to allow its engagements, falling due yesterday, to be protested, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of its officers, who, unaided by you, found it impossible to obtain temporary loans, although they showed that they could be reimbursed in a few days from the receipts of the Company.
It now becomes imperatively necessary that you should come promptly forward to relieve this Company, so as to prevent your valuable property from passing into other hands, at the risk of being wasted away in litigation between the parties in interest.
A prompt and united effort on your part will yet avert any injurious consequences from the present unfortunate embarrassment. A very moderate amount received in cash will enable this company to resume its payments at once and the balance of the subscriptions could be made very gradual and easy, without danger to this company.
In view of the present state of things, we invite you to meet together on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor Place.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
New-York, Oct. 12, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held on Friday, Oct. 23, inst., at their office, No. 12 Park-place. The polls will be open from 5 to 7 P. M.
A. G. BOGERT, President.
E. G. KING, Secretary.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE. This celebrated trance-speaking and singing medium will lecture, at Stuyvesant Institute, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock. She will also answer any questions touching Theology or Spiritual intercourse that may be propounded by the audience. Admittance, 10c.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Letters promptly answered. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Foreign Consuls Passports. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the Vital Fluid, and its wonderfully purifying qualities, manifested in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula, have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community; hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.
None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $5 and $7.
They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. New-York, and from the following authorized agents:
Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. V. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Strong & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Wattleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Ms., and from no other establishment until further notice.
Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by DR. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 22 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.
AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the ne plus ultra. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 260 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of RICORD of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT may be consulted with entire confidence on delicate diseases at his old established office No. 19 Duane-st., where he has practiced as above for over 26 years, and where all who are suffering from diseases of the genito-urinary organs, on application to him may rely on being honorably treated. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, Offices No. 754 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Stricture, gleet, gravel, impotence and all chronic and long-standing cases radically cured. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AARON B. ROLLINS, JOHN MASON, SAMUEL GILLIS, JAMES MARSHALL, GEORGE WHITE, } School Officers of the XIth Ward.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Navy Pork," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., for five hundred (500) barrels of pork, which must pass the usual inspection at the Navy Yard.
GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE Opening of Albany-st., will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.
HENRY R. HOFFMIRE, BARTHOLOMEW HEALY, HIRAM CORWIN, } Special Committee.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against a draft drawn by the Highland Bank at Newburg, in the State of New-York, on the Nassau Bank in the City of New-York, for the sum of $60, payable to the order of JAMES K. HILL, and indorsed JAMES K. HILL. Payment of the same has been stopped.
JAMES K. HILL, No. 237 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND COACH FOR SALE.—The subscriber, soon to leave for Europe, now offers his span of black horses for sale; they are sound, 16 hands high, and very stylish, and are without doubt the handsomest and best pair of horses in the country; they are valued at $2,000. A pair of silver-mounted harness, made expressly for them by Mr. Cross, at the cost of $350, can be had with them. Also, his coach, made to order by Hall & Son, and cost $1,200, and for which a silver medal was received at the Mechanics' Fair. Address F. GLEASON, No. 289 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR pony-built pacing horse, perfectly sound, gentle and fast under saddle or in harness. Also, a good pair of family carriage horses, with or without carriage. Inquire at No. 260 Front-st., New-York, or stable No. 112 Willow-st., Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. or 4 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of WURZBURGER & HASSBERG was dissolved by the death of Mr. S. HASSBERG. L. WURZBURGER will liquidate and adjust all the affairs of said firm.
L. WURZBURGER,
New-York, Aug. 30, 1857. No. 76 John-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN BEAN against RACHEL DEVOY, wife of John C. Devoy, John C. Devoy, her husband, Leah Boston, wife of Edwin Boston, Marie Boston, her husband, and Sarah Bean.—In pursuance of a decretal order of the Supreme Court made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, all that certain lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Broome-street, between Pitt and Willett streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on Broome-street twenty-five feet westerly from the corner of Willett-street, thence running southerly in a line parallel with Willett-street one hundred feet, thence westerly twenty-five feet, thence northerly to Broome-street one hundred feet, thence easterly along said Broome-street in front twenty-five feet.—Dated New-York, Sept. 4, 1857.
RICHARD S. CUMMING, Referee.
SMITH & DEVENDORF, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 19th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 18, 1857. JOHN S. ELMORE,
Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON H. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against JAMES OLMSTEAD and CHARLES PERFECT.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and [illegible] dollars and thirty-eight cents, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of October, 1857.
o8-1awGwW* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—STEPHEN J. WALTERS against HUGH [illegible], MATTHEW MALLINSON and PHŒBE MALLINSON, his wife.—(Summons for relief.)—To MATTHEW MALLINSON and PHŒBE MALLINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer [illegible] said, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1857.
A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible] day of August, 1857.
s3-1awGwW* [illegible] Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE HOCKING [illegible] BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is [illegible] day in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857.
s30-1awGwW* WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plff's Atty.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE HOCKING [illegible] BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and forty dollars, with interest from the 2d day of September, 1857, besides the costs of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s30-1awGwW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BANK.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 28 Wall-street, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Sept. 29, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
s30-1awGwW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARTHA HEALY against MICHAEL HEALEY.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of October, 1857, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 349 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.
SPENCER & SANFORD,
o14-1awGwW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—DOROTHEA FOSTER, the plaintiff, against JOSEPH FOSTER, defendant.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH FOSTER, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.
RITZ & KAPP, Plaintiff's Attys.
s23-1aw13W* No. 50 Liberty-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857.
SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy29-1awGmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. NATHAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES DARLEY, No. 30 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated July [illegible], 1857.
CAROLINE ROPKE,
jy15-1awGmW* Administratrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,000 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.
M. T. BRENNAN, JOHN FLANLEY, } Executors.
jy22-1awGmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 Third-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 2, 1857.
MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.
ap9-1awGmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.
JOHN F. KOHL, CARL STRUVER, } Executors.
s1-1awGmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. NATHAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS REILLY, No. [illegible] Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.
FRANCIS REILLY, PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.
o8-1awGmW*

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Youghiogheny Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILSON, No. 721 [illegible], N. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 34 William-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 13.

[illegible]	N. Y. State 6s, '65	99½	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	5½
[illegible]	N. Y. State 5s, '64	89	25	do	5½
[illegible]	N. Y. State 5s, '72	89	50	Ohio Lo. & Trust Co.	4
[illegible]	N. Y. State 5s, '74	90	10	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	53
[illegible]	N. Y. State 5s, '74	75½	100	do.........b3	52½
[illegible]	do	75½	235	do.........c	52½
[illegible]	N. Y. State 5s, '59	86	225	do.........c	52½
[illegible]	do	85	100	do.........s2	52½
[illegible]	Michigan State 6s	76	100	do.........s3	52½
[illegible]	do	74½	10	Erie Railroad	8
[illegible]	Virginia 6s.......c	66½	50	Harlem Railroad	6
[illegible]	do	67	100	Reading R. R.......s3	26½
[illegible]	Missouri State 6s	59	500	do.........s3	29
[illegible]	do	60	200	do.........c	29
[illegible]	do.........c	60½	30	Mich. Cen. R. R.	35
[illegible]	Cal. State 7s '75	55	22	Panama Railroad	60
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	64	10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	71½
[illegible]	do	64½	115	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	53
[illegible]	Erie R. 2d mt. bs	50	55	do	53½
[illegible]	Erie R. cv. bs. '71	18	25	Clev. & Tol. R. R.....c	22
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	81	150	do.........c	21
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	71	20	do	20½
[illegible]	Am. Ex. Bank	86	25	Ch. & R. Isl. R. R....c	55
[illegible]	do	84½	50	do.........c	55½
[illegible]	Metropolitan Bank	86	25	do	55½
[illegible]	do	87½	100	do.........b60	60
[illegible]	do	87	300	do.........b60	61
[illegible]	Commonwealth Bk.	60	300	do.........b60	62
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	78	50	La C. & Mil. R. R.	5½
[illegible]	do	77	15	New-Jersey R. R.	98
[illegible]	do	76	35	Canton Co.	18
[illegible]	do	75			

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	Mo. State 6s	60½	400	Reading Railroad	31
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	71	100	do	32
[illegible]	do	70	100	do	32½
[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R. R. ..b3	30	400	do	33
[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	20½	100	Panama R. R.	65
[illegible]	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	70	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	54½
[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	6	100	do	51½
30	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	50	25	do	55

TUESDAY, Oct. 13—P. M.

The BANKS of THE CITY of NEW-YORK have SUSPENDED SPECIE PAYMENTS! This announcement is not yet official, but practically *it is the true state of the case* at the close of bank hours this afternoon. We have never, in a long experience, witnessed any catastrophe so sudden, or one attended with such wide-spread popular excitement. The public were not generally prepared for it by the weekly Bank averages of the past week which appeared this morning. The statement showed an average specie reserve of $11,476,000—not well distributed, to be sure, yet showing no more inequality than had often before been exhibited. But the average of the week was known to be a declining one. The sum total, which might have been the true test of the reserve in the middle of the week, had shrunk to ten millions on Monday (yesterday) morning. The generally quiet but steady run of that day, and the pressing redemptions in particular banks, are supposed to have reduced the sum total actually on hand at the close of business to about $8,000,000. The Clearing-House Association, it seems, failed to secure unanimity of action and mutual aid, such as were reflected by the preamble and resolutions published this morning. *They did not stand up to mutual assistance.* At least one, if not two, of the important concerns on the West or North River side of the town, were virtually denied assistance. They all probably supported together last night, and with the suspension early to-day of the Ocean Bank, with a capital of $1,000,000, came the stoppage of the Merchants' Exchange, capital $1,200,000, the North River, Irving and New-York Exchange Banks. This was well known in Wall-street by the hour of noon. Then set in the general run, and for three hours the scene was absolutely indescribable, attended, as it was, by a popular commotion that brought into the Street, from Broadway to Hanover, a multitude that could only be numbered by fives of thousands. Every Bank was crowded, the strong and (boasted) impregnable, and the weak. The American Exchange, one of the redeeming mediums of New-York State country bank and New-England circulation, was first set upon. Mr. DAVID LEAVITT, the first President (now an ex-officer and Director) of the Bank, appeared upon the steps of No. 52 Wall-street, and addressed the crowd. He manifested game, speaking not only for his own, but for six or eight other Wall-street banks. But still the crowd pressed into each banking-room in the vicinity. The paying tellers were kept actively employed. The Gold went out by tens and hundreds of thousands. The old Bank of New-York, chartered seventy years ago, and with a capital of $2,000,000, gave way about 2 o'clock. This struck the crowd as the giving away of the keystone of the arch, and the successive announcements of the suspension of the Fulton, Market, Leather Manufacturers, Tradesmens' and half a dozen up-town Banks ceased to excite surprise. Attention was turned to the progress of the run upon the other large concerns in Wall-street. The crowd at the Bank of the State of New-York, William-street and Exchange-place, was the most quiet; yet $625,000 was paid out in Gold. At the Bank of America and Mechanics' the pressure was more marked. Each lost heavily. At the Union and National, late in the day, the applications for Gold were numerous, each paying about $75,000. At the Merchants', the drafts were considerable, but not numerous. The Republic and Metropolitan were heavily run upon, as well as the American Exchange. But we believe that nearly all the Wall-street banks, except the old New-York, went into conference this afternoon only lamed, not killed outright. The Commerce was not seriously molested. The Continental, though not esteemed strong, paid up to the close. Of the Banks on Broadway, above the Metropolitan, the Mercantile, Importers', Chemical, Shoe and Leather, and Pacific went into conference without letting down. The Broadway gave way. On the east side, the Park and Nassau paid through. The Artizans' stopped payment at 3½ o'clock. The Seventh Ward paid through. The Fulton and Market reported stopped. Further up town, on the same side, the Oriental paid through, and Mechanics' and Traders', we believe. The Citizens' and Butchers' gave way early in the forenoon, and so did the New-York County. The result, at 3 o'clock, pointed to *a general declaration of suspension in the morning*, and the reopening of such of the banks as closed their doors today in doubt as to the course of the great body of the City Banks. The currency from the *Specie standard* will be changed to one of *Current Bank Notes* or *Current Funds*, and business transactions, in every department of trade, will at once be conformed to the change.

At the hour of writing, we do not question the result of the bank conferences now going on. But the struggle is not likely, in any event that may transpire in the conclave, to be prolonged. *The Specie standard has ceased to be the rule of business in New-York for the present.* The Associated Banks in the Clearing-House might possibly have averted this catastrophe a week or ten days ago by yielding to counsels that sympathized more closely and surely with the popular feeling than the controlling minds in the Association. It is even probable, as intimated in our weekly review of yesterday, that by making common cause, one with the other, and aided by the statement of averages which appeared this morning, that the danger might have been passed this week. But it is now quite certain that sensible concert, mutual aid, and decent forbearance were quite as much wanting in the Clearing-House as harmony and practical good sense in the conferences with the merchants and the Albany and Troy delegation last week. From all we can gather, the mad conclusion was arrived at yesterday that half a dozen or more banks up town and on the North River side could be thrown overboard with impunity. Of course this was fatal.

There was a sense of relief felt on the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon, and in the Stock Market that the struggle is over. No one doubts that the State authorities will act promptly. No one looks to serious difficulty in conducting business in *Current Funds* of the City and State of New-York. No one looks to see the contest continued to-morrow. And the probability is, the wheels of our interior trade and the springs of our foreign commerce will at once be set in motion on the new basis, which, humiliating as it may be to the financial pride of the City, is better than no active basis—no trade facilities—no commercial negotiations at all, or next to none, as we have had to report for the past fortnight or three weeks.

The Stock Market, this afternoon, advanced from 1 to 3 ₩ cent., the conviction being general that the basis of business would be changed to-morrow, and that a large amount of money held in abeyance since the panic first paralyzed confidence, will be set free now that the worst is known and a new though compulsory and depreciated standard established. The Foreign Exchanges were also held higher, not so much because of the expected difference in the standard, as from the impression that negotiations are to be less clogged. The drain of Gold up to Saturday last, since 1st October, may be estimated at $8,500,000. Yesterday, $1,500,000; to-day, $3,500,000. And of a total for the fortnight of $13,500,000, there probably remains the sum of ten millions among the people of this City and vicinity—including the amount in the country banks of New-York and Connecticut, provided from the City to meet the emergency, and which will no longer be required to be held in bank. The City banks closed this afternoon on about $5,000,000; possibly half a million or a million more. A good part of these sums will, in one shape or another, come into market immediately, to be exchanged for current funds, or, in other words, for the well-secured and current Bank-Note Circulation of the City and State of New-York. And the Foreign Exchanges being in favor of the United States, by reason of the movement of the new crop and the slow remittances making on mercantile account, there will be no export demand to enhance the premium on Gold. The suspension of Specie payments throughout the country, it is fair to presume, will now become general, and thus arrest the flow of Gold, against the ordinary current of Exchange, to the interior. All of which circumstances will tend to keep down the market premium on Gold; and render the settlements between the Banks here and their depositors quite easy, and the burden of the irredeemable Currency lighter than it would have been at any other season of the year.

In regard to the Constitutional and legal disabilities growing out of the suspension, they were anticipated in the columns of the TIMES yesterday morning. We are still under the impression that the failure of relief and the restoration of confidence arrived at in the conferences of last week was owing in part to the misapprehension among a few of the so-called strong banks, that the terrors of the Constitution could be used to enforce, at all hazards, the continued payment of Specie. The mistake was unfortunate, and ought to have been avoided after what transpired at the meeting of Thursday with the Albany and Troy delegation. This commercial community and its banking operations have nothing to fear from the enlightened action of the constituted authorities of the State of New-York. The sequel will prove, we doubt not, all that was intimated by Governor SEYMOUR and others at the meeting referred to. Without entering into the wisdom of the Bank decision which denied the prompt and bolder action, which might have avoided the necessity of an appeal to the Governor and the Legislature, and without discussing the more intricate question of the ability of the Banks in the City of New-York to stand out against the adverse condition of affairs that surrounded them—not the least serious of which were the numerous and heavy failures and suspensions among their mercantile and other dealers—we appeal at once to all parties, in the banking movement, in the exchanges, in stocks, in trade and in our foreign commerce, to conform at once, cheerfully and resolutely, to the necessity of the change of standard. Let not the business of New-York, like that of Philadelphia, be doubly embarrassed and our great merchants driven to further unnecessary failure, by the suspension of Specie payments. The recovery from this condition of things can only be made speedy by concurrent and cordial action in all departments of business, and the restoration of that mutual trust which has been wholly ignored for the past six or eight weeks.

At 10½ o'clock this evening we learn that the meeting of the Banks *resolved to make the suspension general*. The meeting was at the Bank of Commerce. The Specie strength of each Bank which had not suspended up to 3 o'clock was first tested. The aggregate was $5,500,000, exclusive of $325,000 set aside by one of the Banks as belonging specially to a Savings Institution. The next step was to restore to the Association such of the Banks as broke down early in the day or before 3 o'clock. This made the whole number represented fifty or fifty-one. The conference then considered the practicability of continuing Specie payments. Only ten of the fifty manifested their confidence in even the possibility of such a course. And this determined the final action, which was made unanimous. The daily interexchanges among the Banks will continue as usual at the Clearing-House. The details for opening accounts and exchanging checks as in current funds were not adjusted.

There was not much done or thought of on the Street after the Bank commotion set in. No important mercantile failures were made public, and not much business transacted in Exchanges after 12 o'clock. A day or two will probably be required to reduce the affairs of the Street to order.

Meeting of the Associated Banks—Resolution to Suspend.

A meeting of the Associated City Banks was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 13th, at which a large majority of Banks was represented.

On motion of Mr. KNAPP, seconded by Mr. DURHAM, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, In view of the excitement prevailing in this community, and the fact of the actual suspension of a number of the Banks of this City;

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Banks of this City suspend specie payment to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. LEVERIDGE,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to proceed to Albany, and request the Governor to convene the Legislature, to consider the necessity of enacting some law to give relief in the present financial emergency.

Messrs. TILESTON, DURHAM and KNAPP were constituted such Committee.

On motion of Mr. GALLATIN,

Resolved, That the most energetic exertions shall be made for an early resumption of specie payments; and that it be recommended to the Banks to make no dividends to the stockholders until the resumption of specie payments.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the morning papers.

THOS. TILESTON, Chairman.

R. S. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

THE DRAIN OF SECURITIES FROM THE BANK DEPARTMENT—PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The drain of securities from the Bank Department is to-day much larger than on any day before. At the close of business yesterday, since the 1st of October there has been returned to the Department and canceled, circulation to the amount of $2,715,501. For this there has been returned $1,815,810 in stocks, and $262,065 in bonds and mortgages.

The withdrawals of to-day will probably exceed $600,000, which sum is to be added to the above figures.

There has as yet been no clamorous run upon the Deposit Banks of this city, but there is a steady drain, both by bill-holders and depositors, which is diminishing their specie basis very rapidly.

The run upon the Savings Banks is severely protracted, but the Banks hold out well, and are confident of their ability to pay every dollar on deposit.

There seems to be more of courage and calmness among the financial men of this city, than I have seen elsewhere in a month. They seem to have confidence in themselves and in each other, and to realise that their Banks have interests in common with the business community.

There is much talk from the country of an extra session of the Legislature. Strong delegations from Westchester, Orange, Columbia, Dutchess, Rensselaer and other counties have to-day waited upon the Governor to urge the coming together of the Legislature. I do not think they have, as yet, succeeded in impressing the Governor favorably to their desires. Gov. KING's education and experience have been among the business men of the City of New-York. He has a strong pride in feeling that the City is the commercial centre, and he thinks her position would be strengthened if she adheres to the bitter end in her determination to continue specie payments. Until, therefore, an imperative demand comes up from the City, Gov. KING will look adversely upon the petition for legislative aid. LEO.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES STOCKS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Only about $5,000 worth of United States Stock was received to-day for redemption, principally from New-York Brokers.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The House reconsidered yesterday's vote on the the Relief Bill, by a vote of 55 to 32.

In the House, the motion to extend the time of suspension to the 3d Monday in July next, was passed. Yeas, 46; Nays, 42.

The question on the final adoption of the bill stood, Yeas 56; Nays 36.

Adjourned till afternoon to await the action of the Senate.

The Senate referred the bill to a Committee of Conference, which met again at 3 o'clock.

The bill, as passed the House, fixes the second Monday in April next as the day for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks.

The Committees of Conference appointed reported two new sections to be added to the bill, and thus amended it passed both Houses.

The Relief Bill was signed by the Governor, and the Legislature then adjourned *sine die*.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BOSTON—MEETING OF THE BANK PRESIDENTS—FAILURES, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the Boston Banks this morning, a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the monetary troubles, and to see whether a further increase of loans would be expedient—the Committee to report immediately.

Messrs. FRANCIS SKINNER & CO. suspended to-day. This is the largest dry goods commission house in the City. They were agents of the Pepperell, Bates, Vassalboro, and many other prominent manufacturing companies.

The bank failures in New-York, to-day, caused considerable excitement in State-street, but as yet the news has no perceptible effect on our banks, which continue to discount to a reasonable extent.

The Committee, appointed at the meeting of Bank Presidents, was authorized to consult with, and ask the coöperation of New-York Banks, in extending the line of discounts to solvent merchants.

The suspension of Messrs. GEORGE T. and W. LYMAN, commission merchants, on State-street, is announced.

The *Courier* states in regard to the suspension of Messrs. FRANK SKINNER & Co., that "They have stood through all the changes in mercantile affairs for nearly forty years, and now they yield to the pressure from the utter impossibility of obtaining that which has no price,—money.

Their means are ample, and their suspension is but temporary. They have resources to pay their debts nearly twice over, and their paper, we are assured, will now sell at better prices than much of the paper offered in the market. Such is the effect of the panic on one of the first dry goods firms in Boston."

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	48,913,000
Specie	2,641,500
Amount due from other Banks	6,125,000
Amount due to other Banks	3,240,500
Deposits	13,439,900
Circulation	6,355,000

REPORTED FAILURE OF THE ALBION COTTON MANUFACTORY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

It is reported here to-day that the Albion Cotton Manufacturing Company have failed. Liabilities not known.

SUSPENSIONS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Messrs. OAKLEY & HAWKINS, large cotton factors in this city, suspended yesterday.

Other suspensions are rumored, but the names are uncertain.

Money Panic—The Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The senseless, destructive and disheartening panic continues. Its intensity may be said to increase, and its helpless victims have been falling around us, until the community seem stunned by the appalling scenes that have day after day been exhibited. Scared by the storm that howls around, the bankers hastily met together yesterday, (was it to avoid threatened danger to themselves, or to devise means to assist the business community?) and issued a *pronunciamento*. And what was its real import? Was it such as to inspire confidence in their disposition, wisdom and ability to afford relief? Did they give the public any satisfactory assurance that any different course of policy would be adopted than that which had hitherto been pursued? A fortnight since they promised to expend three millions, and they contracted two. Last week the promised nothing, but did much. They contracted four millions!! And now to pacify the public mind what do they say? Why, that "in their judgment no further contraction of loans is necessary, *unless it shall be created by the demands of a causeless alarm*." What but a causeless alarm produced the present panic and continues it? And we regret to say, this causeless alarm is more manifest *inside* than *outside* of the banks. The panic has been greatly augmented by their timidity, vacillation, indecision and the uncertainty that has characterized all their movements.

In one respect, however, the public are apprised of what the Banks intend to do. They avow their ability and determination to continue specie payments. This they can do, if their creditors, the depositors and bill-holders, do not call upon them for gold and silver; but the avowal of this determination involves, of necessity, the idea that they are resolved to pursue a policy which is directly calculated to restore public confidence and reinvigorate the commerce of the country. Such a line of policy is not to be found in contraction, or partial or promised expansion, without its reality.

There is no mystery in banking. The Banks in this City have $11,000,000 of specie, and they owe on demand $70,000,000. They can continue to pay specie, then, only by the *forbearance* of their creditors. Time is, therefore, as important in making payments to Banks as to individuals. Both may have abundant means to pay their debts, but if they are not available when required, they must fail. The currency of the country, like bills of exchange and promissory notes, derives its only true value from the property it represents. Gold and silver coin are simply the measure of value, and therefore it is the productions of commerce and business of the country that give vitality and value to the currency, and not the gold and silver in the vaults of the Banks. He who expects to see a gold or silver dollar behind every business transaction, hopes for that he will never see. In this City alone the discrepancy is as a thousand to one—and all the gold and silver in the Banks is so much dead capital, except in an emergency. It might as reasonably be expected that a merchant would keep a separate yardstick to measure every yard of his goods, as that the banker should have a dollar in gold or silver for every dollar in currency. It is the proceeds of the business of the country and of the immediate debtors to the Banks that give value to a paper currency, and not the small amount of specie they have in their possession. The solvency of the Banks rests entirely on the solvency of their debtors. An increase of specie in the vaults of the Banks only increases their *immediate available* means to meet any unexpected exigency or run upon them; but it does not augment their capital, for every dollar of specie acquired by them is bought with its equivalent.

The public are looking almost hopelessly to the City Banks for some relief. Withal, no measure has been adopted or proposed by them for that purpose. The only relief, perhaps, at this time is suspension. A few days since a vigorous and united policy to receive and pay out the currency of the sound country Banks would have restored public confidence and infused vigor and life into all the departments of business. RELIEF.

Distress of the People—Remedies Desired.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are still in the gulf. The ship of Finance has not yet got on soundings, nor will she until we have come right down to a specie basis. The laws of trade are inexorable, as cruel as fate, but they are good laws in some of their features notwithstanding. When NAPOLEON BONAPARTE came on to the theatre of political life, he at once abolished the "Assignats," passed a decree that no paper money should be used in France of a less denomination than 500 francs, or $100 our currency. The effect was magical. The prices went down; the people engaged in labor found a sure occupation, at small prices for their labor, but the workmen obtained all their articles of living at corresponding prices reduced equal to their own: specie poured into France to the tune of $1,000,000,000, and France became in a few years the great manufacturing nation of the West, and made the most elegant and costly fabrics of the world; trade always ruled balances in her favor; in other words, she exported the fabricated articles, and at the same time raised very much of the raw material.

So it has always been with England. She has kept much nearer the specie basis than we have in the United States, hence she has done our artisan labor in her shops at Leeds, Manchester and her thousand-and-one towns scattered all over the Kingdom, and she has drawn away our specie to pay for them. So it is with Brazil, with Cuba; so it is with China and the East Indies, and the Spice Islands, and many other countries in the old world. All these keep on a specie basis. They grow produce and manufacture cheap, and send us the manufactured articles.

The BONAPARTES got all the finest flocks of the Merino Sheep into their hands when they went into Spain in 1806 to 1812, and the French people manufacture their clothes at about one-half the price the Americans can. They then send them to us, lay down the goods, often paying duties, in our tailor's shops, cheaper than the American manufacturers. The man who gets a new coat will take it off from a piece of French cloth, because it is cheapest. Our American manufacturer must stop his factory for want of employment, which he has been doing since 1846, that *grand era* which commenced in the United States, of turning every laborer out of our iron mines and factories, out of our cotton and woolen mills, and our shawl factories and machine-shops. They, the factories, are all fast running their race to a final close.

We have, in the last eleven years, imported into this country over $600,000,000 worth of *dry goods*, and near $250,000,000 of cotton and woolen goods alone. At the grand era of 1846, our iron mines and forges produced annually 650,000 tons and upwards of iron manufactures; now, in 1857, less than 100,000 tons a year. But no, the *slave-power*, and our brokers in foreign exchanges, told us not to let well enough alone, but go on a new voyage of discovery in financial affairs, and great discoveries we have made, indeed! That is, we are turning all our working men and women out of our labor shops into the streets. Our working Democrats, that have shouted free-trade, and voted always to sustain the *fire-eaters* of the "*Sunny South*," are now crying for bread and cursing the *Banks*. But our Banks are not to blame. They have done wonders to keep along as well as they have. The Banks have been lame ducks since 1846, when specie began to run out of the country to pay for railroad iron, woolen and cotton goods.

Look at New-York, the great commercial metropolis of all the Western and New World, including the Pacific Ocean, and see what a puny and miserable basis our Banks are doing business on, and regulating exchanges for the marine and inland commerce of the country.

In nine years last past all our Banks never have had at any one time $40,000,000 of specie in their vaults, or £8,000,000 sterling, and within the last two years our Banks never have had $20,000,000 of specie, or £4,000,000 sterling, in their vaults. The Banks are now reduced to $10,000,000, or about £2,000,000 sterling.

On this insignificant basis of money, the Banks have been called upon to do the greatest part of the business of all our maritime commerce, and to regulate our internal exchanges also. No class of men but the most talented, honest and industrious in the world could have kept on so long as they have. When our Banks are run down, for weeks, months and years together, to accommodate foreign brokers with specie to send abroad, our wise free-trade journals tell us that "*specie is merchandise*." Yes it is. But it is a kind of merchandise that soon makes our people know what starvation is when we want money. It is a kind of merchandise which alone is the standard of prices and values all over the world, which will get people bread to eat and necessaries to make them comfortable everywhere. It is a kind of merchandise, which is taken all over the world to pay debts and taxes, and which will pay promissory notes and bills of exchange; but *sheep's wool, nor cotton wool, nor hewn stones* will do none of these things.

When the foreign bankers run our Banks pretty hard for specie, and until the Banks can be run no more, we are then told by the free-traders that the last steamer took out two millions of gold in *bars*. Was ever a people so fooled as we have been by our free-traders? We see most of our ships laid up; all our artisans turned out to starve; all our people out of active and profitable employment; all our exchanges wholly broken down, until New-Orleans, and New-York, and Chicago, daily are becoming strangers to each other for want of means to hold intercourse one with the other; all this the result of "*free-trade Democracy*." IRON.

Our Banks and Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Those old axioms that "Those living in glass houses should not throw stones," and that "a fisherman should not cry stinking fish," appear to have been utterly lost sight of by our large Banking institutions in this City.

I indorse fully, in common with tens of thousands of others, the sentiments of your correspondent "Johnson" in your paper of this day. I have conversed with hundreds and advocated the policy of the country currency *secured by State Stocks* being received at par and paid out by the Banks, and have yet to hear the first objection to it; the only response I have yet met with, is that "the Banks won't do it."

What is the inevitable conclusion forced on us by this refusal but that the large institutions war against the smaller ones for their own selfish ends? That they will succeed in so doing is apparent from the Bank returns before us. All the smaller institutions must give way if some more enlightened and liberal policy does not prevail. It would have been very desirable for the Banks of this State to have sustained themselves as specie-paying, but the question arises, are we not paying too dear for the glory of the thing by the sacrifice of every other interest in the country? It is not too late yet. Let the larger institutions do as they would be done by—forbear to press the country Banks for 90 days, and receive their paper at par. Give them that time to bring themselves round, and the [illegible] of produce of the West will restore us to comparative ease. The merchant can collect his debts, pay his indebtedness and afford the working population a prospect of earning an existence, while the Banks here can withdraw their circulation, and strengthen themselves against any emergency. Will not the Banks do this? Let there be a mass meeting in the Park, and let the people speak in those thunder tones that shall compel a hearing! We hear of those who have drawn specie being marked for future action. Good! let it be so! Every man who draws specie for the purpose of holding and hoarding, should be whipped at the cart's tail as the worst specimen of an incendiary! And let us have the names of those of the Banks who refuse to come into this, the only comprehensive measure calculated for the crisis, and *let them be marked*, they, the *Presidents* and *Directors*, and may they receive hereafter the deserts they so richly merit. EXCELSIOR.

The City and the Country Banks.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The failure of the looked-for arrangement proposed by the Albany bankers, in regard to the Banks of this State receiving and paying out the currency of each other, creates great disappointment in the country. Our banks are exacting payment on notes maturing, refuse to discount a dollar, and employ all their resources in taking care of their circulation, rushed back upon them from your City as fast as possible. The result is, our currency is rapidly diminishing, as the Banks curtail each day; the strongest among us can buy no new goods in New-York, and the weak ones must get an extension or fail. And all this is to be attributed to the mulish course of your leading Bankers. There are no buyers of produce, and the farmers cannot pay their debts. It is *stagnation* all around.

An extremely bitter feeling is springing up all over the State, towards the moneyed men controlling your banks, and if there be any means of retaliation, there will be a disposition to use it. There is an almost unanimous feeling that the law compelling banks to redeem away from their own counters, should be repealed, and a move will certainly be made in the next Legislature, if no adequate relief be obtained before then.

It is strange, indeed, that the present course is taken by your banks, which prostrates *all* business, and prevents our own banks—sound as any of yours—from affording us relief. Yours,

COUNTRY MERCHANT.

City Banks and State Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have seen the game of "Bear" and "Bull" played in Wall-street on a pretty extensive scale for several years past, but the "Bear" game now being played by those who manage the banks of New-York City at this time, overtops anything that has preceded it. The proposition that has been before the public for several weeks, viz: "That the City Banks receive all of the good bills of the State Banks, on deposit, and in payment for notes maturing, and pay them out on discounts," would make them equal to specie, and enable the said City Banks to extend their loans at least $20,000,000; this would relieve the market then, and when relieved, then the whole country would be relieved. Although this proposition has been before the Bank managers some three weeks, they have not adopted it, nor given any reason why they do not, and the only conclusion is that they do not desire to give relief, but on the contrary they are playing "Bear" on a larger scale than was ever before done. It is plain that they desire to depress values to the lowest point possible, and when the property of the country falls into their hands at very low values, then the game of "Bull" will commence. If there is not design in this thing on the part of those who manage your City Banks, it looks very much like it, and if they cannot adopt the proposition above named, let them at least say so, and give the reason why they cannot. ONE OF THE SOVEREIGNS.

Unjust Accusations Against the Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears to be, among a certain portion of the community, a feeling that the Banks are *omnipotent*. They seem to imagine that they have but to resolve to discount to any amount required, and that no danger or difficulty can result. A man in trade, who has become too much extended, finds it difficult to raise the cash to pay his pressing obligations, notwithstanding he has obtained regular discounts from the Banks, and thinks, in his trouble, that they are remiss in their duty because in the general pressure for relief they cannot extend to him all he requires for the occasion. He seems not to understand that his case is now a very common one; that the Banks are hourly solicited to extend relief to this and that individual customer, who requires more than they feel it safe or prudent to allow. Individuals then censure, and sometimes threaten the Banks, because they are not willing to place themselves in a situation of great expansion, in order to relieve persons of this class. How unreasonable and unjust! The Banks are bound, by every consideration of justice to the stockholders, their depositors, and to the State, to conform to their charter, particularly as it is palpably evident that in case they should, from undue extension, be compelled to *suspend*, they would immediately be placed in the hands of a Receiver, and could do nothing more for the relief of the community. What would the merchants do then?

Q. IN A CORNER.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

Since the issue of our last report of 29th ult. there has been no improvement in either our Money or Stock Market, but the panic which then existed has, from day to day, acquired additional intensity. In the former, the stringency continues so severe as to render negotiations of all kinds impossible, except on a very limited scale, and many of the richest and most extensive firms, as well as some of the leading railroad companies, having floating debts, have consequently been obliged to suspend. The Banks in this State and New-England, with a few unimportant exceptions, have been, *as yet*, able to continue specie payments, and, it was hoped, would sustain themselves throughout the crisis, but it is now very doubtful. In doing so a continued curtailment of discounts has been found necessary, which, depriving the mercantile community of the ordinary facilities, at this season of the year, for the forwarding of produce to the sea-board, and the negotiation of exchange against shipments to Europe, materially increases the existing embarrassments. The same causes have prevented the execution of many orders for Stocks for English account, received by late steamers. In the Stock Market the depreciation during the fortnight has been large, but it is most marked in Bank Shares, for which the demand is very limited, while the necessities and fears of holders have induced them to press sales, with little regard to price. During the last few days Railroad Shares have been comparatively steady, the anxiety to sell having decreased, and some descriptions being quite scarce. The almost total absence of any disposition to speculate is still a leading feature of the market, and the sales are almost exclusively for cash. For State Stocks the market is active. The reduction of circulation by the banks in the State has forced large amounts of New-York State Stocks upon the market, but there has been a good investment demand at 90@92 for six ₩ cent. loans, and 82@86 for 5 ₩ cents. The decline from our last quotation is about 10 ₩ cent. on 6s and 5 ₩ cent. on 5s. The supply is likely to continue full for some weeks to come. Of other descriptions, the supply is also large, and the tendency is downward, the decline during the fortnight ranging from 6 to 10 ₩ cent. The last sales of Ohio 6s, 1860, were at 84, and of 1886s at 92; of Indiana 5s at 70; of Kentucky 6s at 84; of Virginia 6s at 67; of Tennessee 6s at 65; Missouri 6s at 60; Louisiana 6s at 75; Michigan 6's at 75@74½, and California 7s at 56@56. The last are scarce and firm at a slight advance, in consequence of the returns of the popular vote, thus far indicating a majority in favor of acknowledging all the outstanding bonds. The redemption of United States loans by the Government have become large, amounting, since 24th ult., to over $3,000,000. The balance in the Treasury, by these and other disbursements, having been reduced to $12,000,000, it is probable the purchases of stock will shortly be suspended. The sellers are principally Savings Banks, and the proceeds are to a considerable extent reinvested in New-York State Stocks. The bids for the new New-York State loan of $500,000 being unsatisfactory to the Commissioners, it has been withdrawn for the present from the market. The attempted negotiation by the city of Brooklyn of $1,700,000 6 ₩ cent. bonds was also unsuccessful.

Foreign Exchanges continue very irregular, and the transactions for this steamer have been limited.

CAMMANN & CO.

P. S.—A number of the banks in this City suspended specie payment this morning, and, under the expectation that the suspension will become general, the stock market, at the second board, improved about 5 ₩ cent., with, however, but limited transactions. New-York Central stock closed firm at 57, Reading at 33, Erie at 8½, Illinois Central at 74, and construction bonds at 53. C. & Co.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

Our last advices were of the 6th inst. We have had another week of panic and commercial derangement. Exchanges both domestic and foreign continue to be almost unnegotiable, and all confidence for the moment seems to have left the business community. Securities of all kinds are pressed for sale at the Stock Exchange, and prices have declined under the pressure. The mercantile failures have been numerous and important, more so than at any time during the crisis. We add also several railroad companies to the list this week. To-day, (Tuesday), the excitement has reached its height. The run upon the Banks has been general, and many have been compelled to close their doors. It is extremely doubtful whether the specie standard can be maintained. At the Board the tendency of the prices at the Board was [illegible] In State Stocks there has been an increased movement. The transactions are chiefly in the New-York State 6s, 5½ and 5 ₩ cent. loans, Missouri [illegible] Virginia 6s, and Ohio 6s, all of which we quote lower by several ₩ cent. In City and county bonds there has been nothing done. In railroad bonds there has been some movement; principal transactions have been in the various issues of the Erie Railroad, New-York Central 6s and 7s, and in the construction bonds of the Illinois Central. The decline in all of them has been very great. In railroad shares there has been less doing. The largest transactions were in New-York Central, Reading, Cleveland and Toledo, and Erie. For the decline of prices we refer to the annexed bulletin. DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

(Translated Extract.)

Per Arabia.) NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

Our last advices were to the 6th inst. The state of affairs grows daily more and more gloomy, and the disasters of the week are without a parallel in the history of the country. Three great railroad companies, the Illinois Central, the Erie and the Michigan Central have gone to protest, the particulars of which we give elsewhere; ten of the New-York City Banks have failed (see postscript) and a large number of our oldest and strongest commercial houses have been forced to suspend payments. In the interior matters are still more oppressive. Our only hope now is to battle with the panic until the gold flows in from Europe—which is expected to begin about the 10th or 20th inst. The domestic and foreign exchanges are more completely paralyzed than ever; in Chicago, drafts on New-York are at 15 ₩ cent. premium. In the stock market, the downward movement has made fresh progress, the heaviest depression being on Bank shares. State Stocks, those of New-York in particular, which are being sold by the country Banks, have been largely dealt in, and are in demand for investment.

POSTSCRIPT.—The greatest excitement prevails in the public mind; large crowds are running on all the Banks, and already some fifteen of them have been forced to give way. Everything indicates the early suspension of the entire body. Money negotiations suspended. A few sales are mentioned at rates varying from 3 to 10 ₩ cent. a month. Exchanges very irregular and disturbed—very little doing. London, 98c.@101c.; Paris, 5.50@5.37. MARIE & KANZ.

Money Affairs in other Quarters.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Our merchants and business men have stood up to the crisis nobly. Whilst bankruptcies have been taking place in all the prominent cities of the Union, we have none to record. This argues prudence and economy worthy of high commendation. It speaks favorably also for our banks, who, at the moment of extreme pressure, when disastrous consequences were inevitable, came forward liberally and gave the wanted relief. All things considered, Baltimore has good cause to be proud of her position.

The money market here to-day exhibits no change from Saturday. It is stringent. Quite a large amount of good paper finds its way to the street, which meets negotiation only to a moderate extent, at 1½@2 ₩ cent. a month. Second-class paper unsalable. Money on call 1½@1½ ₩ cent. Gold [illegible] ₩ cent. premium. Exchange on the North [illegible] ₩ cent. premium. Virginia bank notes, old, [illegible] ₩ cent. discount; new do. 8@10 ₩ cent.; North Carolina [illegible] ₩ cent. discount. Notes of Western Banks are almost unsalable. Exchange on England 108@ [illegible] ₩ cent. in Baltimore funds.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

There were some sales of paper to-day at the rate of 15@18 ₩ cent. The quantity on the market appears to be diminishing daily. Cash transactions are the order of the day, and no paper is making. Renewals are made in some instances. The Banks are doing all they can consistently with their own safety. Exchange was little acted on. The Banks had nothing over to invest, and sight and short-sight drafts on New-York are to be had only in very moderate amounts. One or two of the Banks are drawing small sums at 1½@1½ premium. There were some sales of private sight at 2 ₩ cent. premium. No transactions in sixty days—[illegible] ₩ cent. discount may be considered the rate, but we do not call it a quotation. Sterling we quote at [illegible] for clear A 1 bills, and [illegible] for bills of lading drafts. France, we may say, are at 5.70@5.60 and tending downward. We heard of an offer of 5.75. No movement in stocks.

From the Troy Budget.

We are informed that a consultation of the officers of our City Banks was held this morning and that a feeling of the utmost confidence and satisfaction was manifested as to the condition and strength of all the Banks of our city. A determination was expressed without dissent to stand by each other until an improvement in the general state of financial affairs. There is a general belief among those best able to judge, that a change for the better is near at hand, and that within thirty to sixty days we shall almost have forgotten the present difficulties.

From the Boston Journal.

The week closed with a light trade at the Board and a declining tendency in stocks. Merchants' Bank fell to 87, and other Bank stocks were offered freely at lower prices without buyers. Railroad stocks seem to be the favorites for investment, but purchasers are not plentiful enough to give any tone to the market, and it droops in consequence. We cannot look for much improvement until the money market assumes a more cheerful appearance.

The Banks have gained considerable strength during the week and are now in a position to help their customers liberally. With all the differences of opinion in regard to the course they should pursue in the present emergency, there is no denying the fact that many a poor fellow has been saved from falling within the last fortnight by discounts opportunely granted.

The week was not marked by any large failures, nor by so many small ones. On the street there is no change in the appearance of things; negotiations are almost impossible. Occasionally a piece of paper goes at from 2 to 3 ₩ cent. per month. On Friday and Saturday there was a feeling of despondency and gloom which was occasioned more by the bad news from New-York than by any local trouble.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Legislature, yesterday, it will be seen, came to no conclusion in the matter of the banks, and there is no good reason to suppose that they will to-day, the last that they can remain in session. Well, we do not know that it is of much consequence. Let the banks act in good faith, and narrow their business as fast as possible, and there will probably be no attempt to forfeit their charters. The releases and restraints that we have been urging for years we shall renew at the earliest fitting opportunity.

We notice that the firm of E. W. CLARK & Co., bankers and brokers, in this city and New-York, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The senior members of the houses, Messrs. DODGE and COOKE, withdraw, leaving the junior partners, E. W. & C. H. CLARK, who have associated with them F. S. KIRKHAM and H. H. WAINWRIGHT.

From the Albany Times.

We shall probably have an extra session of the Legislature on an early day. Should the banks suspend, they will ask the Legislature to extend the time for appointing receivers from 30 days to 12 months. Some suppose that the Legislature has no right to grant the relief prayed for.

The question is, will the extension claimed "sanction the suspension of specie payments?" The bank-money men say yes, while the friends of the banks say that if the Legislature has a right to give "thirty days," it has a right to give twelve months. The Legislature, we imagine, will be inclined to take a very liberal view of the matter, and if members think that a twelve months' extension will enable everybody to get the better of the crisis, they will be inclined to stretch the Constitution in a manner that they would not think of doing in a more quiet state of the money market. Necessity knows no law, and, if no law, it will not have any very lengthy regard for the Constitution.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, at a decline of 1c. Middling 10c. Receipts to-day 7,000 bales. Yellow Corn 75c. There is nothing doing in Freights or Exchange.

There are various rumors of failures, but none are authenticated. Business unsettled; Money is tighter, and matters generally look gloomy.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 13—6 P. M.

There is only a retail demand for FLOUR at $4 15 @ $5 for Superfine to extra. WHEAT 78c. CORN steady and offered at 54c. OATS lower—no buyers at over 24c. WHISKY held at 18c. FREIGHTS—Wheat to New-York 17c. *Imports yesterday*—[illegible] bbls Flour; 122,000 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats. *Exports yesterday*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 120,000 bushels Wheat.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—WEDNESDAY.—*First Board.*—$1,000 City Coupon 6s, [illegible] Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, [illegible] City 6s, new, [illegible]; $6,000 City 6s, old, [illegible] City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Railroad, [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]